NUMBER 32.

#### DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE: TUESDAY MORNING ....

Extra Courier.

Our Earka Courier has been issued. It 1. Breckinridge's great speech in the

United States Senate. 2. Vallandingham's great speech in the

House of Represcutatives. 3. Judge Logan's able opinion.

4. Constitution of the Confederate

Price \$1 50 per 100 conies, ar \$10 per 1.000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or express. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage.

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern Confederacy.

We have to request our friends, correpondents and exchanges lu the Confederate States to direct everything to us to-"LOVISVILLE COURIER,

Nashville, Tenn."

A paragraph copied into the Courier yesterday, from the Nashville Gazette, does ustice, as we are assured, to the hous of Pitkin, Wiard & Co. They never made any demonstration whatever in regard to the death of Ellsworth, never had a flag of any kind raised over their house, and so far politics are concerned they have been are Kentucky neutratity men.

#### Shooting Affair - Assault on E. Crutchfield-Two Per ons Wound-

the Galt House, in which Edward Crutchfield, Esq., and Thomas Selvage were badly wounded, the latter perhaps fatally .-As near as we can gather the facts, Selvage and several of his friends made the assault upon Mr. Cratchfield. The difficulty orig inated at Spring Garden, and Crutchfield was persuaded by friends to leave, and it is stated that his assailants followed him to the city. At all events, they met in the Galt House, and a rencontre took place, when Mr. Crntchfield fire I two or three and Selvage and his friends four shots. Crutch. field was not hit by a ball, but lost his left eye from blows inflicted with a pistol by one of the men who attacked him. Selwage was shot in the left breast, the ball glancing. Another shot took effect in the thigh, striking the testicles, and lodging in the other leg. He was taken home and the

Subsequent to the shooting a crowd or men went to the Galt House, and threatened to break into the room where a phy sician was dressing Mr. Crutchfield's wounds. Two of these men, Jacob Fais and Baisch McCorkle were taken into custody by officers Bligh and Gallagher, and lodged in jall. They were afterwards released, but by whose authority we are no informed.

We have the names of several persons connected with this outrage, but retrain

#### furnishing them for the present. The Election in Tenuessee.

The election in Tennessee resulted in the adoption of the Fermanent Constitution of the Confederate States by an enormous majority. There is a large talling off in the "Union" vote in East Tennessee, where the respectable and lutelligent portion of the semmnnity acquiesce in the action of the majority of the people of the State.

Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. will sell this morning (Tuesday) at auction rooms, opposite the Louisville Hotel, one of the best stocks of men's, boy's, 'adies' and misses' boots and thoes they have offered the whole season. They would call special attention to a line of extra fine quality of Isdies' and misses' lasting congress and lace boots, selected expressly for city retail sales. A variety of dry goods and clothing will be sold at 10 o'clock.

1 Monday, Agenst 5th 1801 S Born ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville Ky., will offer at very low prices 1.000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 1/2 to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of linen goods and use keeping articles very low. Three bundred pieces of white goods

consisting of plain, plaid and striped camlaries, jaconets, Swiss and book unusling ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefe, em broidery, and laces. Also 1,000 doz, hosiery of all kinds and

Also carpets, and oll cloths, cheap, Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices. S. BARKER & CO. au 5-3 tf.

COLLIN'T STAND IT .- The Covington Journal has learned that eight or nine of the boys who went from that county, with Capt. Alf. Martin to Came Joe Holt, with the intention of joining libusseon's Brigade. have returned to their homes. They didn't Like the general appearance of things.

137 The New York Herald says that the chief reason why the Government does not buy more vessels is tout the follow has not yet made the arrangements with the own-

Watts & Rogers of the Pearl have for regt on Fourth street, two elegant rooms, suitable for offices or retail stores. They will be rented very cheap. Apply at

the Pearl. d2. WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART RIDGLS.-We are now manufacturing the above eartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep

Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale WOLF & DURRINGER, july 6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

DAILY MISSOURIAN. - This is the title of a new Southern Rights daily paper just started in St. Louis. It is neatly printed, and edited with marked ability. We wish It great

See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Mar et street, between Third and Fourth. Mrs. Mosley, of Adairville, Ky. broke her neck by jumping from a buggy a few days since.

### To the Judges of the County Courts

of Keutucky.

In pursuance of an order of the Military
Board, it is my duty to call in all Arms,
Equipments, and Munitions belonging to he State not now in the hands of lawfully organized Military Companies. You are hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry throughout your county, and recover the arms, &c., belonging to disbanded Companies, and forthwith return the same to the State Arsenal, directed to the Quartermaster-General. The necessary expenses of transportation will be paid here on the presentation of proper vouchers.

B. MAGOFFIN,

Gavernor and Commander-in-Cnief. Frankfort, Aug. 3, 1861.

#### Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, certain arms belonging to the State of Kentucky, intended for distribu-tion to the Home Guards, in counties of the First and Second Districts, under an the First and Second Districts, under an allotinent made by the Military Board, were lately seized by lawless persons, and taken away from their place of deposit in Maybeld; and it being reported to me that a portion of saidarms have been distributed among individuals in Fulton county, contrary to law and the authority of the Military Board; and said Military Board having passed the following order:

MILITARY BOARD, ) Frankfort, August 1, 1861.

On motion of Gen. Dudley-Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to take such steps as the may think best calculated for the re-covery of the public arms torcibly taken from Mayfield, and carried to Fulton

A copy attest : P. SWIGERT, See'y. Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOF-FIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do now issue this, my proclamation, commanding every citizen or other person within the jurisdiction of this State, having in his possesion any arms or nu-nitions thus unlawfully seized as above stated, forthwith to deliver up the same to the Judge of the County Court of the canny in which he resides to be returned to the Judge of the County Court of the county in which he resides, to be returned by said Judge to the State Arsenal at Frankfort; and I make this appeal to the loyalty of such citizens in good faith, believing that they will promptly manifest such a signal proof of their fidefity to the laws and anthority of the State; and at the same time warning all concerned that if this order be not promptly obeyed, my duty will require the most vigorous enforcement of the laws against all disobedient offenders.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1 (1. s. ) leave hereunto set my usme, and caused the scal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Fraukfort, this 3d day of Angust, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN. Tuos. B. Moore, Jr., Sec. of State.

#### The Protest in the Senate.

Protest of the minority of the Senate of the United States, against the passage of the House bill, No. 45, entitled "An Act to define and punish certain conspira

The undersigned, members of the Senate, dissent from the passage of the bill on the following grounds:

The Government of the United States is a Government of specially delegated pow-ers; and though treason is one of the high est crimes known to the law, it is a polati-cal offense.

cal offense.

To guard against the abuses which in times of high excitement had, in the history of England previous to the revolution of 1688, too often sacrificed able, virtuous, and ry of England previous to the revelution of 1058, too often sacrificed able, virtuous, and the 1058, too often sacrificed able, virtuous, and the humble abode which had witnessed her innocent men on charges of treason and kindred off-uses, unaccompanied by acts, the Control of the control o ressly defines the crime of treason in the

following terms:
ART. 3, SEC. 3. "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their eneies, giving them aid and comfort.'

It lurther provides that "no person shall be convicted of treason mless on the testi-mony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

The lutent to restrict Cougress in the ov this bill seems obvious; for in treason alt are principals, and in any conspiracy of the kind stated in the bill, an overtact stated in pursuance of it, proved by two witnesses, would be treason against the

Inited States.

Thus the creation of an offense, resting in intention alone, without overt act, would render nugatory the provision last quoted, and the door would be opened for those similar oppressions and cruelties which, under the excitement of political struggles, have so often disgraced the bist history of the world. The undersigned can conceive no possible object in defining the crime of treason by our arcestors, and requiring proof by two witnesses to the same overt act to justify the conviction of the accused, unless it be to restrict the pograph of Congress in the graph of the congression of the power of Congress in the creation of a political crime kindred to treason, and charged as resting in intent alone, which would, if accompanied by an overtact, be

scribed in the law is not death, but im-prisonment; for the passage of the bill, though it might not affect the live of an innocent man, would give from the uncertainty of the offense charged, and the proof requisite to sustain it, the utmost latitude to prosecutions founded on personal enmity and political animosity and the sar-pictons as to intention which they inevita-

bly engender.

JAMES A. BAYARD, W. SAULSBURY. TRUSTEN POLK, J. A. PEARCE, A. KENNEDY, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, WALDO P. JOHNSON.

Not Satisfied. The Philadelphia in uirer is not satisfied with the appointment of General Binks to the command of Harper's Ferry. It wants an experienced, or, as it expresses it, an educated General at that place. It tears that the Centederates may early the war into Pennsylvania, and to oppose such a movement it is necessary to have a large lorce ably handled to ensure the safety of the State:

General Banks, it says, may have the me terial for making an excellent commender, but experience in war can only be der, but experience in war con only be learned in a entordinate capacity, and such training Banks has not bad. The security of our state which has stripped itself of her soldiers to secure the rafety of the untional capital, should not be entrusted to a commander who, however great may be his natural abilities, is necessarily incx-perienced.

perioneed.
The position confided to General Banks Is too important to Penesylvaria and the Union to be in the hauds of a civiliau, without educated and trained knowledge of military affairs.

237 The Boston Gazette of July 20th

George D. Preutice of the Loulsville Jonraal was born in Preston, Coun., in 1804, and graduated at Brown University in 1825. Our Boston merchants have given recently substantial proof of their apprecla-tion of his manly course and we trust others will do likewise.

INQUEST, No. 301 .- Held in an Alley between Grayson and Walnut and Seventh and Eighth streets, on ath inst., over the body of a male intant two or three days body of a male mant two or three days old, believed by the Jury to be of white parentage in part, if not entire, matured and perfect in all its parts. The body having been wrapped in an old rag carpet, was dejosited upon a shed roof in said Alley. Ve dict—" Came to its death, as Alley. Ve dict—" Came to its denta, as the Jury believe, from lahuman treatment at the hands of the mother.

#### The Battle Field of Manassas.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 51.] The writer of this, on Monday last, passed over the scene of the hattle of the 21st near Bull Run. It was gratifying to find, contrary to rumors which have gained some circulation, that the dead, not only ol our own army, but also of the enemy, have all been decently buried. In the whole area of that terrible onset, no human corpse, and not even a mangled limb, was to be seen. The earth had received them all, and so far as the human combatants were concerned, nothing remained to ants were concerned, nothing remained to tell of those who had falleu victuas to the shock of battle, save the mounds of fresh earth which showed where they had been

laid away in their last sleep.
Many of these mounds gave evidence of
the pious care of surviving comrades. Enclosures were huilt around the graves, and branches of evergreens covered the spot. Sometimes boards marked the head and foot on which were carved or painted the name and fellowship of the deceased. name and fellowship of the decessed.— Sometimes hoards nailed to a neighboring tree told that the ground contained the fallen of a certain regiment or company. Numerous dead horses, scattered over the area, show where the batteries of flying artillery were captured or disabled, or where some officer was dismounted. The prostrate fences, too, served to mark the track of the buttle. Where the infantry crossed, they were broken down so that a

man might step over; and wide gaps showed where the artillery carriages had thundered along.

The ground, too, tramped by the feet of rushing men and horses, evidenced where the struggle has been fiercest. the struggle has been fiercest.
Of relics of the battle, already but few remain. The field has been searched and gleaned by daily crowds of visitors, seeking for mementoes. A few builtes that had run their errand, some fragments of exploded bombs, a haversack, and a lew otner things, were all that an extensive ramble brought under our view. Cases ou

ramble broght under our view. Canes cut from the hattle-field are also considerably The cuemy's column of advance, as shown by the battle-ground, presented a front of about one mile. Their orward march from the point where they encountered our advance bodies, to the limit where they met our full line, and the full battle was joined and the fute of day decided, was along a tail. about a note and a half. A parallelogram of about a mile by a mile and a hall, there-tore, covers the scene of the great condict. In this erea are included five dwelling houses, all of these which we visited bore evidences of the storm which raged around

them. Many were killed in the yard of the house of Mr. J. De Dogan. A bullet hole in a chamber door remains a memen-to of the battle. His family escaped just see the battle is family escaped just is the battle joine I.
But it was on the hill south of the turn

But it was on the hill south of the turnpike road, where the enemy's farthest advance was checked, and where the inal issue was fought, that the inwrapped dwellings showed most plainly the lury of the fight.

A house here, late the abode of a widow lady, Mrs. dudith Henry, was riddled with caunon and musket shot. Hissing projectiles from the cannon of our enemics had passed through walls and roof, until the dwelling was a wreek.—
It is a sad story that we tell.—This estimable lady, who had spent here a long life, illustrated by the graces that adorn the meek Christian, was now bedridden. There she lay amid the horrid die, and no less than three of the misiles of ceath that scoured through her chamber inflected their wounds upon her. It seems a strange dispensation of Providence, that one whose life had been so gentle and secluded, should have found her end amid such a storm of human passious, and the aged sufferer was still alive, and she lived long enough to say that her mind was tranquil and that she died in peace—a peace that the rear of battle and the presence of death panoplied in all his terrors had not disturbed. Noble matron! The daughters of the South will cumulate your virtues, and the sons of the South will average your sufficings! The hears on heaps of the enemy that were piled around one doors when you died, are but the arnest. A hundred yards to the right h heap, and bear by, another heap of as many more. Here a portion of Sherman's battery made its last advance, just as it reached the top of the hill, our reference a proaching in the other direction reached it too. At once they poured in a fire which cut down horses and men and made the pieces numanageable. The gallant boys oilowed the fire with a bayonet charge, and the guns were taken. It was here that Lient. Ward fell. The cannon were taken and retaken several thines in the in-rious fight; but the horses had been killed,

and they could not be removed nor used. On the left of Mrs. Henry's, distant about fourth of mile, is a neat house belonging to a colored man named Robinson. cannon ball drove through this also. Be-tween these two is an orchard of small trees where Hampton's legion fought and suffered so seve ely. Their graves are here. One of them which covers the remains of a near relative of Hon. J. L. Urr

s marked by a broken musket planted as Away on the extreme Northern verges of the sattle ground is the pine grove in which the Georgia regiment met the encountries of the sattle ground is the pine grove in which the Georgia regiment met the caremy's advance. The gallant band there withstood the cremy's columns until nearly surrounded. They then retreated, not from those who were closing around them. In this pine grove there seemed scarce a tree that was not struck by the enemy's balls. A number of Georgians fell here, and their runnes are checky. here, and their graves are close by. In the grove was pointed out the spot where Lamar fell. In the rear was the dead charger of the lamented Gen. Bartow, killed under him, himself to fall soon after. But the Georgians suffered not their larges to tall many product for they their heroes to fall unavenged, for they piled the ground before with the slain of

[From the Richmond Pxamilner, July 31.] Interesting News from Richmond.

WHAT WE CAPTURED AT MANASSAS.

It is now ascertained that stores and mumittons to the vame of fully one million of dollars were captured by our troops from the enemy in the recent battle. Sirty-seem nices of artillery were taken, among them one long rithes 32-pounder, which, by the way, has already been moved in a direction where it will render good service. The rest of the pieces are light field artillery, 6 and 12 nounders were the services. and 12 pounders, more than half rifled and superoly sighted, among them several Par-ret-guns, and several made on James' celeour bands, along with these, carriages and amaininion sufficient to serve them for a day's steady firing.

It is impossible to state anything with accuracy as to the quantity of muskets and small arms of all sorts left on the field.—
The rumber could not have been been

The rumber could not have been less, however, than fifteen or twenty thousand, haif of which the ordinance offleers, charged with their collection, think have ter may, through the vigorous measures taken by the Chlef of the Bureau, Major taken by the Chief of the Bureau, Major Gorgas, be yet recovered, he having ordered a thorough search of the surrounding country, and taken other steps to seduce them into possession of the Government. The most of the arms found are very fine, but much mildewed and rusted by expo-sure. They will nearly all have to be brought here and thoroughly cleansed he-

for being fit for use.

From fifteen to twenty the dsaud blankets were undoubtedly left on the field and strewn by the way-side. This is probably too moderate an estimate. About one half of these will come into possession of the Consenuant. However, and they have Government. Haversacks, cartridge boxinimeuse quantities were also thrown off believe, from lahuman treatment by the flying enemy, and now lay in limings of the mother.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

by the flying enemy, and now lay in liminense piles before the Quartermaster's office at Manasser,

# deu with stores and animunition, together with twenty patent ambulances, the like of which, for convenience and comfort, are not in the Confederate States, also form no inconsiderable portion of the spolia apima of the recent victory.

form no inconsideratic portion of the spolia apima of the recent victory.

Among the munitions captured are probably quite two millions of cartridges, manufactured with great pains and cost, and including a full assortment of all calibres and kinds.

The Commissariat stores are represented to display great thought and regard for the weitare of the troops, and inculcate several valuable lessons in both the quality of food and the arrangements for its preparation, which it is hoped will not be lest on our own Commissaries. Each of the Federal soldiers was supplied in his havorsack with three days' provisions. Among other things he was furnished with his coffee ha next paper, ground and mixed with sugar, so as to be ready for use without further trouble than the cooking. In a word, all the appointments of the "Grand Army" in the various branches of staff arrangement, were such as probably never before were enjoyed by any expedition in the world.

A TRAITOR MEETS HIS REWARD. There is no doubt that the vilest treachery was practiced on the Manassas railroad to deleat a junction between the forces of Gen, Johnston and Beauregard. The train coaductor, when selzed and charged with bis treason, ronfessed to having been tampered with his treason, ronfessed to having been tampered with by the enemy, and to have received the sum of eight hundred dollars to contrive to defeat the union of our forces. So soon as he reached Manassas, he was tried, and ordered by Gen. Beauregard to be shot. It is only by such stern and severe expandes that treasons here. part to be shot. It is only by sheh stern and severe examples that treason can be put down, and our soldiers preserved from destruction. Had the hribed wretch accomplished his purpose, we highly instead of recording a victory, have been compelled to chronicle a fearful and disastrous defeat entitling consents as feat, entailing consequences sickening t

dwell upon.
Our informant learned that on the same day a like stern visitation of justine was meted out to a recream Georgian, caught in the act of piloting the enemy in their

march on our lines. GEN. LEE GONE TO THE WEST. Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding the Confederate forces in Virginia, is now on a tour to the West, looking after the com-mands of Generals Loring and Wise. He started for Monterey, present headquar-ters of Gen. Lorling, on Sunday. His visit is understood to be one of inspection and consultation on the campaign. He is ex pected to return in a few days,

#### (From the Frankfort Yeoman.)

Seizure of State Arms. A week or so ago the artillery of a con pany of State Guards at Newport were seized by a company of Home Guards, who were protected in the lawless act by Mayor were protected in the lawless act by Mayor Hawkins, of that city. The captors professed a willingness to surrender the cannous to the Hillitary Board. The Board ordered the gains to be delivered to the sureties who were bound to the State, and ordered the bondsmen to return them to the arsenal, and Gov. Magodin sent Capt. Harvie there with instructions to pursual legal steps to enforce the order of the Board. We have not learned that the order has been obeyed; but have seen in the

Board. We have not learned that the order has been obeyed; but have seen in the Cincinnati papers a threat that the Unionists of Covington will not suffer the gains to be returned to Frankfort. This lawless transaction no doubt justigated a similar act of lawlessness by some of our people in Graves county, to seize the gains stored at Mayfield, intended for distribution under orders of the Military Board in that portlog of the State.

It seems that a part of them were conveyed to Hickman county, and a part to Tennessee, for safety. Gov. Magoilin, as will be seen by the salfoined correspondence with Scuator Johnson, acted promptly and properly in this case, as in the opposite case at Newport, indiciously employing legal remedies. The conduct of Col. Travis proves the respect which the Tennessee authorities recognize as due to those of Fontach in the same of the same of Fontach in the same of the same of Fontach in the same of the sa Tennessee authorities recognize as due to those of Kentucky. In this transaction, as in every other, Gov. Magoffer has given conclusive proof of the vigilance, energy, and fidelity with which he is apholding our authority and laws, maintaining our mentrality and meserving the percentage. neutrality, and preserving the peace of the State. In addition to his instructions to Segator Johnson and Col. Wood, he has instructed an agent to call on Gov. Harris to see to it that the sequestered arms ar-promptly returned to Kentneky. It is most fortunate for our State that she has Governor who cannot be trapped into an act of violence or folly, or diverted inc act of violence or folly, or diverted from the performance, in lawfal munuer, of his constitutional functions. If the peace of Kentneky shall ever he disturbed, the guilt

of it will rest, not upon the Governor, but upou bad meu: PADUCAH, July 24, 1861. Governor Magofflic I have just returned from Camp Brown, Tennessee. 'The mis-kets and cannon at Mayfield were seized on Saturday night, and four hundred inus-kets taken to Hickman, and five hundred muskets and six cannon taken to Camp Brown. Col. Travis, commanding, disa-yows and condemns the act, and hold the property subject to your order. The seizure wholly unauthorized and much regretted.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 24, 1881.

To Dr. John M. Johnson, Poducah: Col. Geo. T. Wood is anthorized by me to proceed at once to "Camp Brown," and receive from Col. Travis, or others, the arms belonging to the State of Kentucky.

He will take measures immediately to recover lengths also, the arms cover legally, also, the arms seized and couveyed to Hickman.

Dr. Johnson will forward this to Col. Wood, at Mayfield. B. MAGOFFIN.

## [From the London Examiner, 2025.] The Threatened Famine in Cotton

It may not be denied that there is a certain amount of rationality in the anticipations of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his colleagues as to the consequences both on their enemies and on neutrals of a dearth of cotton, though, as unquestionably, they much exaggerate its influence. The manufacturers of New England will no double suffer considerably by the loss of their usual supply of the raw material, though suffer considerably by the loss of their usual supply of the raw material, though their stock must be unusually large, and the markets for their produce must be much curtailed. But considering the exasperated passions of both parties, and how little they are accustomed to submit to either coercion or restraint, we no more expect the North to be brought to terms because they cannot have cotion, than the because they cannot hay cotion, than the South because they connot sell it. It is a fact welt worth considering, that within the last few days the Boston spinners have been making inquiries in Liverpool as to the terms on which they can be supplied with the raw material from our raand some small lots have already been sent out to New York.
We do not for a moment suppose that

We do not for a moment suppose that either the French or English Government will be induced by the distress of their respective manufacturing populations to attempt to raise or prohibit the blockade—any such step would be equivalent to a declaration of war against the North—but it is certain that the distress which neither country can wholly cross will make the it is certain that the distress which neither country can wholly escape will make the two Governments most pressing in tendering their mediation to bring about a termination of the contest. As yet, however, nothing has transpired in the acts of either of the billigerents to warrant the least hope that they would listen to any such proposals. We have just learned that the spinners of Ronen have been nrging upon Louis Napoleon the desirability of some immediate steps to ever the threatsome immediate steps to a desirability of some immediate steps to avert the threat-eued calamity, and have received for au-swer that he is as alive as they can possi-bly be to the gravity and pressing nature of the case. As soon as the Americans are in a frame of mind to listen to the notion of European mediation, they will not be of European mediation, they will not be far from a settlement of the quarrel without our interposition. But they seem months, if not years, distant yet from so desirable a temper.

#### Becision of Postmaster General. portent to Neiespaper Dealers and Readers CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

RICE DEP'T., CONTRACT BUREAU, RICEMOND, (VA.,) July 18, 1861. Sir:-The legislation of the Government of the United States, so far as it relates to mailable matter and the rates of postage, and the mode of transmisting mail matter, has been substituted by the legislation of the Confederate States, and is thereby re-

dinary subscribers for single copies, or for more than one copy, or to news dealers, who send large orders to supply subscribers of their own, or the general trade within the limits of the delivery of postoffices, other than at the place of publication, are equally mailable matter, and cannot be sent by mail carriers are expressions without the y mail carriers or expressmen without the payment of postage. They cannot be car-ried, under our laws, as merchandlse, to

ried, under our laws, as merchandise, to supply subscribers or the regular trade, except through the mails or by express or other chartered companies, on the payment of the regular rates of postage.

The object of our legislation was to declare what should be mailshle matter, and to require postage to be paid on such matter. ter, so as to secure a sufficiency of revenue to render the Postodive Department self-supporting. If the law be so construed as to allow the transmission and delivery of papers by Express Companies or others, to subscribers or dealers at points other than the place of publication, at a cost less than the regular rules of partners is refused. that he piace of publication, at a cost less that the regular rates of postage, it will at once be seen that the Department would lose much of its revenues; and publishers, availing themselves of such modes of transmission, would secure such an advantage over others sending their papers by mail, as to injure the circulation of the latter, or drive them to the same means of transmisdrive them to the same means of transmis-sion. And the result would be that the Express Companies would become the rivals of the Postoffice Department, and deprive it of a large amount of its legitimate revenues, and to that extent defeat the oblect had in view by Congress of making the Department self-sustaining. This reason-ing does not apply, however, to books of a

permanent character, other than periodicals sent in boxes or packages to increhants and dealers.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

To the President Southern Express Com

## (From the St Louis Republican, 4th.) Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, August 1. The Pony Express, with dates to July 14th, passed here at 7 o'clock this evening.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Brecking. SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Breckinridge State Convention met at Sacramento
yesterday. To-day it has nominated J. R.
McConnell for Governor, J. speer O. Farrell for Lieut. Governor, J. P. Barber and
D. O. Shatheck for Congress. It is supposed the Convention will modify its platform so that it will show less sympathy
with secession. The nomination of this
ticket divides the Democratic parry as it
was last year, and reuders a Republican
victory in September highly probable.

The political campaign has fairly opened
and all the leading candidates are on the
sump. There is no essential difference
between the Republicans and the Union
Democrats on national matters, hence the
issues of the contest are mainly local ques-

issues of the contest are mainly local ques-tions, some of which are already provoking great bitterness.

In the Congressional election in Wash-ington Territory, Garifeld, the Democratic Union candidate, was ahead so far as heard from.

The bark Counet brings news from the Sudwich Islands to the 25th of June.—
Among the passengers are Lady Franklin sioner to the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. Brayton, lite United States Consul at Zabaina. On the 11th of June, Mr. Borden introduced his successor to the King, together with flag officer Montgomery, com-manding the United States Pacific squad-ron, and the Captala and officers of the l'nited States steamer Lancanster, then in Honolaln Harbor. Complimentary speeches were exchanged all round. Mr. Borden ilkewise presented Professor Bankey, spe-cial Commissioner of the United States to the Ports in the Pacific visited by the American commerce. On the 17th the Lan-easter sailed for Panama direct, and the same day the steamer Surprise sailed for

Japan.
The British Acting Commissioner and Consul Speed gave an entertainment at the Contr House in honor of Ludy Frankfin, at which all the celebrities in Honolulu were present.

There are only seventy-four whaling yes-

sels cruising in the North Pacific this season, and of these about forty-six are expected to sail to Atlantic ports before win-

A Hilo correspondent of the Honolulu Polyneslan, of June 7th, states that a ship's rolylesian, of dine its, states that a sinps unast had drilled ashore helow the harhor of Kawalhnalu in Kaw. It is seventy-six feet long. The lower part of the most, which was in between dock, is squared and inished as if it had been used as a rack for gurs, while on one side are large stilled diversities them is the above.

o be the Levant's mast, the fact of the entire most having been used as a raft would go far to sustain the belief that the ship had been wrecked on some shoal, reet, rock or island, and not foundered, as has been generally believed, and in the former case there is still a chance that some of the ill-fated crew may yet survive or be heard

### Has it Come to This !

It appears that with a little more promp it appears that with a little more prompt-ness in the charge of the Rebel cavalry, "Gen. Schenck's entire hrigade, with all the civillians, would have been entirely ent off." The country would have mourned the capture of General Schenck's brigade, but if the civilinus had been taken with them, there would have been full compen-

sation. This tardiness in the Southern charge may be termed our greatest misfortune of Sanday.—[Daily Advertiser.]
When it is remembered that a large number of members of Congress, of both branchis are comprehended in this pious expostnlation against the too slow movement of the Southern cavalry—including both the Massachusetts Schators-multi-tudes would feel what a gain it would have been to have met with their less. Their capture would have been one of the most efficient means of settling the whole con-troversy. But alsa! they were only on the outskirts of the battle-field, nearly five miles distant from the actual conflict, and, like the lame Vermont captain, on another oceasion, thought it fair to start first.— With such an advantage in distance, and a display of agility said to have been entirely unparalleled, no cavalry could be swift enough to overtake these chief promoters and earliest fugitives from war.—[Bostou

THE WAY WE ARE CHESTED .- A gentle man just returned from Fortress Monroe, showed us yesterday a specimen of the kind of stuff which has been palmed off up-

#### From Washington-Startling Disclo- | AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

The following are extracts from the speial Washington correspondent of the Balimore Exchange of August 1st:

There are a unmber of sutlers now here who were unable to cross to their regi-ments to-day, their old passes being of no account. Forts Coreoran and Ellsworth are the earthwork structures and strongly garrisoned. The former was constructed by the 69th New York regiment, and the latter by the Fire Zonaves. Fort Ellsworth occupies an acre of ground and is surrounded by a most forty feet wide and five feet deep. Its armament consists of three heavy guar (Deltagra) and forthere heavy guar (Deltagra) and forthere

three heavy guns, (Dahlgren,) and four field howitzers (6 lbs).

A war between the negroes of the District is impending, and, should the influences which have caused this enmity not be removed, there will probably be a pagnacious contest which the mere police cannacious contest which the mere police can-not quell. This feud has been caused by jealousy, induced by the superfluous inter-vention of the Northern soldiery, and ex-ists between the free blacks and the slaves of this city. The soldiers have so petter the free pergrees here, by promising them the free negroes here, by promising them protection and better times when the war shall have ended, that they have become

shall have ended, that they have become exceedingly stacy and impertinent.

These darkies go into their camps, work diligently, and are ted with the soldiers.—

Many of them expect to go North with the regiments. Many of the Federal troops treat these negroes as boon companions, and, in many instances, the most disgusting intinacies are formed.

The slaves of the District bitterly hate the troops, and those of their own race with whom they are faultar, and avoid their presease. The result of the feeling on both sides has been the generation of a vindictive feud, which becomes more goneral every day, and it the discipline of the army is not smended in this particular, there is every reason to believe that a serious strife will ensue.

Sixty-four clerks in the departments, who were arraigned at the inquisitorial tribunel (Mr. Partris) sixting in the sixty.

who were arraigned at the inquisitorial tribunal (Mr. Potter's) sitting in the "Star Chamber" (No. 5) have refused to take the eath of allegiance.

Ex-Governor J. J. Stevens, former mem-E. Governor J. J. Stevens, former mem-her of Congress, and President of the Na-tional Demeratic Eventive Committee during the last Presidential eampaign, has accepted the romanad (which was forced upon him) of the 79th New York regiment (Highlanders), vice Col. Cameron, killed at Bull Run.

Bull Run.
Recruiting proceeds but slowly here. The hear s of the people are not with the ruling powers, and I doubt if a single full regiment can be raised in this city, with its population of fifty-eight thousand.

Not only will there be great difficulty in obtaining the necessary recruits to supply the place of the three months' volunteers, but the army now in the field will be considerably reduced by desertions. I am assured by perfectly reliable gentlemen from Anne Arundel, that as many as three hundred men, who have managed to cross over

the neighborhood of Buena Vista. These have effected their escape from the District. They were swapping their coats and unforms with the negroes for phin clothing, and taking from them any thing in exchange that would cover their nakedness. The brilliant desplay of darkies in full dress uniforms. full dress uniforms, eext Sanday, will be enusually attractive.

Private information has been received

here that a barbarous plan has been arranged by some officers of the U. States navy to arm and provide 1,000 negroes with knives and torches, for the purpose of landing them from bosts at some point on the Southern coast, where they can proreed inland to vivige, burn and destroy You may well think this too infamous to believe, but the source from which I re-

perfect accuracy. Baural Menden,-We learn from Win. Baural Mundan.—We learn from Win. Datcher, Esq., of Columbus, the fellowing particulars of a brintal murder committed at Lovell, Dodge county, on Monday last: A misunderstanding had for some time existed between Mr. Joseph Goling, a well known and worthy German, an a man by the uame James Kidney, both residents of Lowell. Kidney had talked of Goling in a manner that did not please him, and, meeting him on Monday, Goling said to him that he must not repeat his words, when Kidhe must not repeat his words, when Kld-ney drew a revolver and shot Goling in the spikes driven in, as though it had been used for a raft. Who knows but what it is the Levant's mast? I am convinced that it is.

Auother acrossor happened in the street, in the neighbor-hood of many citizens, but the net was too endden to be prevented by those who wit-nessed it. The nurrder was an upprovoked one, and the marterer came near being lynched by the exisperited citizens. Kil-ney is now in jail at Juneau - Milwankee News, Aug. 2.

months, and this is the first intertiev have seen the Paymaster. They have had no money, and have had to run in debt to their sutlers to quite a large amount, and I am sorry to say that in one regiment (Oglesby's) the men had not the manliness (Oglesoys) the men had not be than meast to pay him, and he is consequently "short" come three thousand dollars. These same fellows left here on a special train Saturday night, but were told they would have to lay over at Centralia twelve boars, but they were determined to go. When they got there they took possession of an engine, they are saint to run gine, dred ap, and were going to run through on their own hook, and only de-sisted when they were made to understand that the track and heidges would be up on Sunday for repairs. Such conduct shows anything but good soldiers. They were free, and not under the command of officers; Cairo can well do without them .- [Chicago Times.

LIMB FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR. The Palse River (Pointe Conpec) Demorat, of the 27th, has the following:

We have heard it observed that if the present non-interconrse with the North is kept up, our planters may be unable to provide themsetves with a sufficient quantity of lime for the manufacture of their sugar crops. This cannot pessibly be the case if the matter is attended to in time. showed us yesterday a specimen of the kind of stuff which has been palmed off upon the Government in the way of shoes. This is nothing less than a shoe with a wooden inner sole. The wood is planed down to the thickness of a shingle, is covered over with a strip of leather, and made to resemble the "genuine article." The consequence is, that as soon as the outer sole is worn through, the shoe becomes wor hiess, and the unfortunate wearer goes about with what appears to be a lot of splinters in his feet.—[Albany Journal.]

The hoody affray occurred at Milburn, Ky, twenty miles from Cairo, between a party of Unionists and Secession; ists, were killed. Five or six others were seriously wounded. The weapons used were revolvers,—[Chicago Times.] Our coasts furnish an inexhaustible source of the material for making the very finest

# The Press on the President's Mes-sage—Will the Love of the Union Stand the Test of Taxation?

sign—Will the Love of the Union Stand the Test of Taxation?

[From the London Times, July 18.]

The President's Message is strongly war-like. He calls on Congress for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000." Such is the last news from the United States, and it does not look like flinching, or even like a disposition to limit the objects of the var to the recovery of Mational property. It is a straightforward and old-fashioned appeal to the loyalty and property of the majority of Northerners against the fears and scruples of some and the pockets of all. Such appeals have been addressed too often by monarchs to their subjects where dynastic interests were at stake, but we had been led to believe that they could never be heard with patience in an assembly of Republicans. However, we have now an American war budget of European proportions. Nor is this the worst. The old European resource of borrowing is to be freely employed, a national debt is to be created, and the interest of this as well as current expenses of the year are to be met, not by a sweeping lucome tax, but by heavy Custom duties, aided by "light direct taxation." All this is a sad blow to our veneration for American institutions. It seems to show that the Vankees are men of like passions with ourselves, that they are not only capable of going to war for an idea and that a sufficiently impracticable one, and of stinting themselves and charging their posterity for the gratification of a national ardor.

one, and of stinting themselves and charging their posterity for the gratification of a national ardor.

It is a momentous epoch in the life of a nation, as well as in that of an individual, when receipts and payments no ionger halance each other as they once del, and dealines with the money lender live every dealings with the money lender first enter as elements into both sides of the account. Experience shows us that this method of Experience shows us that this method of eking out an income recommends itself with fatal facility, and soon becomes almost a necessity. The sum which the Secretary of the United States Treasury now proposes to raise by a lean is trilling compared with the total amount of our rational debt, but it is about equivalent to that which the wars of William III, and of the Spanish Succession entailed on this country, and at which Swift and his occurry, and at which Swift and his occurry to the stood achast. It is more than poraries stood aghast. It is more than thrice as much as the whole annual revenue of the United States a few years 20, and more than five times as much as the entire outstanding public debt of the Union at the same time.

Moreover, the enormous burden of taxatic ninvolved in this financial scheme will not be borne, as before, by thirty-four States, but in the first instance by those, and those only the still remain of these only.

and those only, that still remain faithful to the Washington Government. Nor must we forget that the productive powers of this residue will be seriously impaired by the subtriction of 490,000 able bodied men from agriculture and manufactures. It re-mains to be seen how the public spirit of siderably reduced by desertions. I am assured by perfectly reliable gentlemen from Anne Arundel, that as many as three handred men, who have managed to cross over from Virginia into Maryland, are now in his county alone. They profess to he very much dissatisfied with their treatment, and indignant at the manner in which they have been decelved. Several of the soldiers told my informant that they had enlisted under the positive promise of the extra pay of eight dollars a month to their wives only three, during three months. They said besides that they had heen each promised a small farm in Verginia.

An officer who was in company with them, corroborated this statement, and said he was sorry to confess that four-fittles of the men in his regiment had enlisted with this expectation. Another gentleman from Prince George's county states that at least three hundred more have passed in the neighborhood of Buena Vista. These have effected their essent from the list. burried off from New York and Boston, for hirried of from New Yark and fosten, for-elyn nations were abused for not falling in heartily enough with the National enthu-siasus, and civil war was organized on a really grand scale. This time no one can doubt the sincerity of the sentiment. But, then, it seems to have been taken for granted that the issue would be decided in a single compairs. Even foot start in a single campaign. Even Gen. Scott did not discourage this anticipation, and up to the present we suspect that the nost clamerous members of the war party have ecanted on the South being subjugated or conciliated, somehow or other, but he the end of the Winter. The imposition of traces on articles of universal consumption, reaching every household, will put the matter in a new light, and may, perhaps, . I them to reconsider their repudiations

of any empromise.
The military movements hitherto reported are indicrously disprepartioned to the magnitude of the result to be achieved.— The skirmish at Great Bethel was a very trifling affulr, except so far as it must have shaken the confidence of the national troops in their officers. It is one thing to drive the "Rebels" from the south back of the Potomae, or even to occupy Richmond, but another to reduce and hold in peram-nent subjection a tract of country nearly as large as Russia in Europe, and ichristed by Anglo-Saxons. We have never ques-tioned the superiority of the North for purposes of warfare, but no war of inh-dependence ever terminated unsuccessful-ly, except where the disparity of force was furgrader than it is in this case. Switch o far as we can at present judge, the sontherners are more earnest and unanimous, and more deeply pledged to their cause that their opponents, with all their ostentation of Union, can possibly be. So long as the slaves remain fathful the Southone, and the marferer came near being lynched by the exisperced citizens. Kilney is now in jail at Juneau —[Milwankee News, Aug. 2.]

The linele Sam's strong boxes have at less difficulty, and the further they are driven back the more they fight on their soft their conemy and the greater the difficulties of their enemy. But it is idle to multiply reasons for concluding that this controls have been here going on four months, and this is the first time they have seen the Paymaster. They have had no money, and have had to run in debt to their sutlers to quite a large amount, and the more turn the scale than the battle of Edge-hill determined the fife the battle of Edge-bill determined the fite of the Erglish civil wars. In those days there was but one way of deciding a ditter-ence of principle, and the cest or probable duration of a contest was the last thing thought of. Perhaps we have grown wiser, or perhaps, we have only teamed the worldly predence of calculating before-hant the objects to be gained by an inde-tinite expenditure of blood and treasure.— At all events, mere animosity is no leaver thite expenditure of blood and treasure.—
At all events, mere animosity is no longer a cause belli in Europe, and the present relations of Austria and Ilungary show how possible it is for the most vital internal questions to be discussed between two powerful sections of the same empire without actual bloodshed. But, of course offer the rebuke we have revised from our Truss attentic relations we know better them to quote this old world example for the guidence of a dashing young nation with its wild outs till to soo. Anstria is almost bankrupt, while the Union is us flush of money as a State the Union is as flush of money as a State with the wealth of a first-rate Power which has hitherto been content with a small es-tablishment must needs be. Hervy tra-tion will be a new sensation, and no one will pay more for excitement and novelty

STARTLING FROM KNOX COUNTY.—A dispatch from Quincy to the Chicago Times states substantially that on the SIss ult. a party of Secessionists, to the number of about one thousand men, armed with rilles and shot guns, and having with them the field likes and a line and in the country. two fieldpieces—a nine and a six pounder—surrounded the town of Edina, in Know county, Missouri, where, there were several hundred Union men encamped, all of whom were taken prisoners. The Union men were inferior in numbers, and indefferently armed, and they could interfere arise were armed, and they could merefore make no

There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of the fight—and that is the Negro.—[N. Y. Times.

No Constitution, no Union; nothing but the Negro. Ain't you "letting the cast out of the bag" a little too soon for your masters, Mr. Times?—[Dayton (Onio) Emptre,

#### TEESDAY MORNING .... AUGUST 6

From to-day, for the first time since the opening of the Presidential canvass of last year, Mr. McKen will be absent from his post for a short time, seeking, in the pure air and health-giving amusements of the country, relief from the daily drudgery and wear and tear of editorial life

Our correspondents sometimes com plain, and with much apparent reason, of the non-appearance of their contributions to the Courier. With every disposition to accommodate our friends, and to give the public the benefit of their opinions, suggestions, and arguments, such has been the press on our columns that we have found it impossible to do so in most

#### The Duty of the People of Kentucky.

The people of Kentucky have too much at stake to rest supinely on their arms while all that is dear to them is being swept away. The friends of Constitutional liberty have been defeated in one, two, three political contests; but the returns of the election held yesterday, despite the failure of our friends in portions of the State to do their duty by running candidates for the Legislature, will show, we doubt not, that while we have been defeated, we have polled a greater strength than on the 20th of June-that as the knowledge of the President's usurpations and tyranny extends among the people, the spirit of resistance grows and expands and assumes a roportions more consistent with the real magitude of the controverst; and this should inspire them to continue the noble work they have undertaken in favor of peace, the Cons leution, and free govern.

"Pal-chood now triumphs; deadly power t Has fixed its scal upon the bp of fruth;"

But soon, let us be encouraged to hope the full knowledge of what is being done and what is contemplated will burst aud break that seal; reason's voice, loud as the voice of nature, will wake the country; the despotism of the tyrant who sets cuthrough where once stood the temple of constitutional liberty will be revealed in all its terrible proportions and horrid deformity; and then the

"Kingly glare
Will lose its power to dazzle; its authority
Will silently pass by; the gorgeous throne
Will stand unnoticed in the regal hall,
Fast falling to decay; whilst falsehood's tr
Will be as bateful and unprofitable
As that of truth is now."

The people of Kentucky have as yet no proper conception of the exteut of the usurpations and crimes of the present Administration; their cyes have not been opened to the knowledge of the truth; two-thirds of the newspapers in their limits have enpapered the feet and positive provisions of the power and the constitution; and the other of which acts exercises, in like manner, a power not delegated by the Constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positive propersions. have suppressed the facts so nearly connecessary to inform and instruct them; and hence, feeling to disconragement from the last, we conjure our friends to redouble

truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and as sure as God liveth and is just and good will such arguments reach the judgments, and hearts, and consciences of with that love of liberty and independence, that animated the patriots of 1776, and sustained them through the darkest hours of the Revolution.

Our cause, fellow soldiers in defense of Constitutional liberty, is just,-it will triumph-it cannot be defeated; and the result of the struggle in which we are engaged is not even doubtful. Tricks, and arts, and management, and defamation of good men, and faischood, and gold, and bayonets, and power combined may delay, but they cannot prevent the consummation; people born to the enjoyment of liberty, and educated to freedom, can never be enslaved; and sooner than the most hopeful of us expect, sooner than the mest timid of our oppressors fear, will this mad and wicked and stupendous folly be abandoued and the independence of the Confederate States be acknowledged and peace be restored to the country; and then will the wisdom and patriotlsm of our course stand confessed, and onr reckless and unserupalous opponents will be overwhelmed with confusion and buried beneath mountains of infaury.

Then let us, dear friends, with clasped hands and brave hearts, renew this day our solemn obligations to the Great Charter of our liberties and pledge ourselves to resist the eneroachments and usurpations of all who would overthrow our free institutions and reduce us to subjection and slavery; let us organize everywhere for the preservation of the sovereignty, independence, honor, and rights of our noble old Commonwealth; let us entertain no thought of abandoning the glorions cause we have esponsed; let despair have no place in our hearts; let us remember, that "Truth though erushed to carth shall rise again." and with stronger faith and brighter hopes and an unconquerable spirit "press forward to the mark of the prize," and when victory, glorious victory, shall perch upon our standards, the people of the State, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," will crown us with lanrels, and our children will rise up and call us blessed.

### The Reaction.

Within the last ten days It has been evident that a decided change is going on in the State; and the election returns will demonstrate the fact. Had the selection of members of the Legislature been a month later, we are confident the developement of the plans of the Administration would have revolutionized the public sentiment of the State. Kentucky will soon be redeemed.

The secret oath-bound p arty, under the guise of the Union, at the election yesterday, committed more lufamy than ever was before known in Lonisville. They certainly cast 2,000 illegal votes, in addition to compelling their members to vote against their will. In various precincts in the county, all kinds of threats and intimidations were used, and hords of the soldlers from eamp Joe Holt, Indiana, were stationed at various precincts in the county to intimidate legal voters.

Squads of Lincoln soldiers from over the river were making noisy demonstrations yesterday in both town and connty, and several were knocked down for their insolence.

The Sedition Law Revired-Voices

The Alien and Sedition Laws, passed in 1798, have served to infamize the Administration of the elder Adams, during which they were passed; and at the time they exeited a storm of indignant opposition that drove the President from power, and secared the election of Jeffenson.

They were the occasion of the relebrated lirginia and Kentucky resolutions; and the Virginia address, written by Madison, depicting the dangers and nuconstitutiondity of such legislation by Congress, and the violent opposition and eloquent protests of the founders of the Republic then living, aronsed such a spirit of resistance among the people as threatened the most scrious consequences.

The second section of the Schition Law, approved July 14, 1798, reads as follows:

That if any person shall write, print, ut-ter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or published, he written, printed, intered, or phonshed, or shall, knowingly and willingly assist, or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing, any false, scandalous, and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with interest of defense the said government or ntent to defame the said government, or either House of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or registing any law of the United unlawful combinations therein, for oppo-sing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Censtitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat, any such law or act; or to aid, encourage, or abet, any bostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government; then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, stead be puni hed by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprison-ment not exceeding two years. ent not exceeding two years.

Against the Alien and Sedition Acts, the Virginia House of Delegates, on the th of December, resolved-

That the General Assembly doth also ex-That the General Assembly doin also verses its deep regret, that a spirit has, in undry instances, been manifested by the ederal government to enlarge its powers we forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them; and, the indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which, having been copied from the very limited crauts of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were the less liable to be misconstrued) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains, and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees into one sover-cignty, the obvious tendency and inevita-ble result of which would be, to transform the present republican system of the Uni-ted States into au absolute, or at best, a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assmbly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Se-dition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power nowhere delegated to the federal government, and which, by uniting legisla-tive and judicial powers to those of execuhave suppressed the facts so nearly con-cerning their weltare; time is even yet

The most potent arguments we can address to the people of Kentneky are plain,

That this State having by its Convention, simple, unvarnished facts-honest, upprej- which ratified the Federal Constitution, ex udiced, calm, and impartial statements of the acts and doings of those in power—the the press cannot be cancelled, abridged. restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States," and from its extremarxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition. onr fellow citizens, and inspire them with that detestation of tyranuy and oppression, that detestation of tyranuy and oppression, ment was, in due time, aunexed to the Constitution, it would mark a reproachful having with other States recommended an inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shown to the most palpable violation of one of the rights, thus declared and secured; and to the establishment of a precedent which may be fatal to the other.

The Address to the People, adopted Jauuary 23d, 1799, which accompanied these resolutions, is so applicable to the pres ent posture of affairs, and so pregnant with wise teachings and solemn warnings, that we cannot resist our inclination to call the attention of the reader to the following extracts from it:

It would be perfidious in those intrusted with the guardianship of the State sovcreignty, and acting under the solemn ob-ligation of the following oath: "I do swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States," not to warn you of encroachments, which, though clothed with the pretext of necessity, or disguised by arguments of expediency, may set exby arguments of expediency, may yet es-tablish precedents, which may ultimately devote a generous and unsuspicious people

to all the consequences of usurped power. Encrosehments springing from a government whose organization cannot be maintained without the co-operation of the States, furnish the strongest incitements upon the State Legislatures to watchful-ness, and impose upon them the strongest obligation to preserve unimpaired the line

of partition.

The acquiescence of the States under lafractions of the federal compact, would either beget a speedy consolidation, by precipitating the State governments into precipitating the state governments into impotency and contempt; or prepare the way for a revolution, by a repetition of these infractions, until the people are aroused to appear in the majesty of their strength. It is to avoid these calamities, that we exhibit to the people the momentous question, whether the Constitution of the United States shall yield to a construction which defies every restraint, and overwhelms the best hopes of republicanism.

whelms the best hopes of republicanism. Exhortations to disregard domestic nsur-pations until foreign danger shall have passed, is an artified which may be forever used; because the possessors of power, who are the advocates for its extension, can ever create national embarrassments, to be er create national embarrassments, to be successively employed to soothe the people into sleep, whilst that power is swelling silently, secretly, and fatally. \* \* \* The sedition act presents a scene which was never expected by the early friends of the Constitution. It was then admitted that the State sovereligatles were only diminished by powers specifically enumera-

minished by powers specifically enumera-ted, or necessary to carry the specified powers into effect. Now federal authority is deduced from implication, and from the existence of State law it is inferred that. Congress possesses a similar power of leg-islation; whence Congress will be endow-ed with a power of legislation in all cases whatsoever, and the States will be stript of

every right reserved by the concurrent claims of a paramount legislature. The sedition act is the offspring of these tremendons pretensions, which infilet a death wound on the sovereignty of the States.

States.
For the honor of American understand-For the honor of American understanding, we will not believe that the people have been allured into the adoption of the Constitution by an affectation of defining powers, whilst the preamble would admit a construction which would erect the will of Congress into a power paramount in all cases, and therefore limited in none. On the contrary, it is evident that the objects for which the Constitution was formed were deemed attainable only by a particular enumeration and specification of each power granted to the federal government; reserving all others to the people or to the States. And yet it is in vain we search for any specified power, embracing the right of legislation against the freedom of the press.

This can be made to cover, and it is invaluable.

press.

Had the States been despoiled of their sovereignty by the generality of the preamble, and had the federal government been endowed with whatever they should been endowed with whatever they should be and tyranny of the acts of the Administra-

instice, tranquility, common defence, general welfare, and the preservation of liberty, nothing could have been more frivoous than an enumeration of powers.

If measures can mould governments, and if an anomarolled power of construction is surrendered to those who administer them their progress may be easily foreseen and their end easily foretold. A layer of and their end easily foretold. A lover of monnreby, who opens the treasures of corruption, by distributing emolumentain ug devoted partisans, may at the same time be approaching his object, and deluding the people with professions of republic mism. He may confound monarchy and republicatism, by the art of definition. He may varish over the dexterity which ambition never fails to display, with the pliancy of language, the seduction of expediency, or the prejudices of the times. And he may come at length to avow that so extensive a territory as that of the United States can only be governed by the energies of monarchy; that it cannot be defended, except by standing armies; and that it cannot be naited, except by consolidation.

Measures have already been adopted which may leaf to these consequences.—They consist:

They consist:

In fiscal systems and arrangements, which keep an host of commercial and wealthy individuals, embodied and obedient to the mandates of the treasury.

In armics and navies, which will, on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man to pay homage to his fellow-creature who can feed or honor him; and on the other, employ the principle of fear, by punishing imaginary insurrections, under the pretext of preventive justice. They consist:

of preventive justice.

In swarms of officers, civil and military, who can inculcate political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgencies and severeties; and can act as ples over the free exercise of human rea

In restraining the freedom of the press

and investing the executive with legisla-tive, executive, and judicial powers, over a numerous body of men.

And, that we may shorten the catalogue, in establishing by successive precedents such a mode of constraint the Constitution as will rapidly remove every restraint upon tederal power.

Let history be consulted; let the man of

experience reflect; nay, let the artificers of anonarchy be asked what farther staterials hey can need for building up their favorite system?

Pledged as we are, fellow-citizeus, these sacred engagements, we yet hamble and tervently implore the Almighty Dispo see of events to avert from our land war and usurpation, the scourges of mankind to permit our fields to be cultivated in peace; to justill into nations the love of friendly intercourse; to suffer our youth to be edu cated in virtue; and to preserve our moral-ity from the pollution invariably incident to habits of war; to prevent the laborer and husbandman from being harassed by taxes and imposts; to remove from ambi-tion the means of disturbing the com-monwealth; to annihilate all pretexts for power allorded by war; to maintain the Constitution; and to bless our nation with tranonities under whose healer influence tranquility, under whose benign influence we may reach the summit of happiness and glory, to which we are destined by Nature and Nature's God.

In reference particularly to the Sedition Law, the Legislature of Kentneky, with only two dissenting voices, on the loth of November, 1798, passed the following resolution, originally prepared by Thomas JEFFERSON, it being the third in the series of resolutions passed on that occasien :

Resolved, That it is true, as a general by one of the amendments to the Consti-tution, that "the powers not delegated to the United State" by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the peo-ple;" and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor probibiled by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States or to the probability that they was upplied their determine. ple; that thus was manifested their determ pic; that thus was maniested their determination to retoin to themselves the right of judging how far the licentionsness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their usual freedom, and how tar those abuses which cannot be separated from their use should be tolerated rather than their declaration, and the separated from their use should be tolerated rather than the separated and the separated from their transfer and the separated from their use should be tolerated rather than the separated from their use should be tolerated rather than the separated from their use should be tolerated from the separated from their use should be tolerated from their use should be tolerated from the separated from their use should be tolerated from the separated use be destroyed: and they guarded against all abridgment by the United States, of the freedom of religious principles and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this, stated by a law passed on the general demand of its citizens, lead already protected them from all human restraint or interference; and that, in addition to this general opinion and express declaration, another and more special provision has been made by one of the amendments to the Constitution, which expressly declares, that "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," thereby guarding in the same sen-tence, and nuder the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, insomuch that whatever violates either, throws down the sauctnary which covers the others; and that libels, falsehood, and defamation, equally with heresy and talse religion, are withheld from the ognisauce of federal tribunals. therefore the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 14th of July, 1798, entitled "An act in addition to theact entitled An act for the purishment of cer-tain crimes against the United States," which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

But, alas! the teachings of JEFFERSON and Manison, of the Virginia and Kentucky statesmen of that day, have given place to those of the Lincolnie school, and we shall incur the charge of fogyism, or an accusation of treason, for calling the wise men of the past from their graves to mission to those who assume the prerogaprotest against the acts of those now in

The legislation of 1798 is revived; the exigenees of tyranny require the definition of new crimes, and the punishment of ofsturdy Republicans of the last century; and nuder almost the same title that introduced the Alien and Sedition Laws, the present House of Representatives has pass- that body than a portion of the Kentucky ed a genuine Sedition Act, covering almost the same ground of that of the Federalists of the time of JOHN ADAMS.

The Washington City dispatches of Saturday evening say: Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Com-

mitter, reported a bill to punish certain crimes. It is proposed that recruiting in any State or Territory, for service in any army hostile to the United States, be considered a high misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000, and Imprisonment of from one to five years. The prisonment of from one to five years. The bill punishes similarly those who thus enlist with those who by words, writing or publication encourage the enlistments.—

The bill passed. In Missonrl the Administration ha shielded itself from the just attacks of an independent press by means more summary than fine and imprisonment-in that State, obnoxious newspaper offices have been taken possession of by armed men,

and closed by force. In Maryland and in Kentucky they are afraid yet to venture upon such demonstrations of bayonet rule; and to crush out independent journalism in those States, and

judge to be justramental towards union, tion, and the publication of every item of news demonstrating the perfidy and usur pations of the President; for do not these encourage men to take up arms in defense of rights common to the people of Kentucky and of the South?

> Does not the simple publication of the acts relative to the ease of John Merkit-MAN and the imprisonment of the Beltimore Police Board, without word or comment, encourage citizens of Louisville to the whole organization. The immense flee from what they may well fear is in quantity of it that is sold delly, is proof store for this city to the armies of Tennes- enough of its great virtues in thoroughly see and Virginia?

Does not the simple publication of the facts relative to the suspension of the writ of habees corpus in Maryland and Missonri eacourage the people of Kentneky to avoid summary and illegal arrest and imprisonment here by seeking a refuge among the armed legions of the South?

Does not the simple publication of the facts relative to the war on the judiciary, by which pure, incorruptible, faithful, and competent judges are to be superseded by the tools of the Administration, in violation of the Constitution, encourage freemen to enlist in the armies of that Government which is tighting for freedom from a despotism that overrides all constitutions and laws and disregards all public and private rights, and invades every guarantee of freedom?

Should this law be enforced in Kentools of the despot to cover every speech or publication communicating to the people the atrocious acts of the Administradom of speech and of the press will be property, lives, or liberties.

If the people of any State submit to slaves the act of submission will make thein.

#### The District Court of Kentucky.

The Journal, justifying and defending the attempt of the Abolitionists in Washngton to get rid of a faithful public officer who has rendered himself obnoxious to the powers that be, by the purity of his life nd the aprightness of his conduct, in an meonstitutional manner, says:

We do not mean to intimate that Judge Monroe is not a good lawyer, or that he has not been an upright judge, but we utter the universal sentiment of the bar of the State when we say he has long been an incubus on the bench, that he has driven almost all business from his court, and that, since the present national troubles, he has een heard to atter sentiments nuworthy of a patriot, and especially disgraceful an officer of the Government.

The Conrier must have been as deaf as a post if he has heard no complaints of Judge Monroe. Surely he can never have associated with any one who has had anything to do with Judge Monroe or his Conrt, for we know that complaints have been not merely common but universal. If he will but inquire of one of the proprietors of his own paper, who was recently a United States officer, perhaps he will learn something on this subject. And we venture further to say that the change, if made, will be made on the demand of this State, for we know that proper these one State, for we know that more than one member of Congress from this State avow-ed a purpose to insist on a change of this district before going to Washington

Our acquaintance with the lawyers of the State and others who have business in the District Court of Kentucky is certainy as extensive and as intimate as that of the editors of the Journal, and we hazard nothing in saying that the incompetency and unfitness of Judge Monnor was nev er discovered until demagogues and traitors found that they needed some one more o assist them lu carrying ont their wickd schemes for the destruction of the Covrnment and the enslavement of the peole; and then he was attacked, just as Indge Taney has been assailed, and as evcry judge in the land who has a particle of manhood, honor, and courage will be denonneed.

We can easily imagine the foundation for the charge that "since the present national troubles, he has been heard to utter sentiments unworthy of a patriot, and especially disgraceful to an officer of the Government." We can well believe, that being a lawyer, and having taken an oath to respect the Constitution and to faithfully construe the laws, he has expressed his amazement at the conduct of those in power, even as the Journal on at least one acasion was forced to do, and his astonishnent that the l'resident and Cablnet should trample under their feet the Constitution of the United States and torget their oaths of oilice and shamelessly and perfidiously attempt to subvert and destroy the Government; and if he has said so much, the pensloned sples of the Administration which swarm through the State and dog the footsteps of every man who will not sink his manhood and torfeit the respect of the virtuous and the brave by his sub tives of master, we venture to say, have not reported him to their worthy employers as

having said more. It is very likely that "more than one member of Congress from this State" fenses which were deemed virtnes by the avowed, before going to Washington, the purpose attributed to them, for we have melancholy evidence that the Administration has no more obsequious servants in delegation, who seem anxions to relieve themselves of any suspicion that may attach to them on account of a supposed lingering attachment for their State and its lustitutions by the alacrity with which they do the bidding of the Usurper and his Cabinet.

In the paragraphs quoted the Journal incidentally but unmistakably admits that the real object in the passage of the bill was to get rid of Judge Monkos, and in admitting that, it admits that every man who voted for it with that understanding and intention violated the Constitution and his oath to support that Instrument.

In getting rid of Judge Monroz in that manner, they advertise that they will endeavor to procure the services of some one base enough to prostitute the high and holy office now so worthily filled to their vile purposes; and we are anxions to know who will be so shameless as to accept a position tendered under such eireumstances.

The truth is, the action of the House was an outrageous and dangerons attack on the judiciary, which should be resisted by the people to the last and nttermost extremity, and will be unless it is intended to submit to the destruction of all that is val uable and dear to freemen.

When we read the account which When we read the account which the Republican letter writers give of the terrible flight of our army from Bull Run towards Washington, we can't help thinking how completely Jeff Davis's army would have been run over and crushed out if it had been before our troops instead of behind them. For instance, if Davis's fatal cavalry had all been in the track of Lovejoy, the "fat Congressman," or the swiftioted editor of the Times, and of all the flying civilians, what would have become of it? It strikes us that here is a stragetic movement worth thinking of.—[N. Y. Day Book.

### Business Motices.

Anvice,-As the hot season is approach ing, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifler." It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column.

nn. 5-dlm.

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FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep dways on hand a very large assertment of cabinet farniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the

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All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'S.

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DUVALY A STRADER,

umbers, Garand Assume Water Pipes

#### FROM YESTERDAY EVENIAG'S EDITION

1.4TION .- The Boston Transcript of Wednesday, says that ou Tuesday last more than tity men, mechanics and laborers, were discharged from the Charlestown Navy Yard, because they were foreigners! and their places filled by natives. Among those removed were several who had taken ont their first naturalization papers. The discharged men, however, have one privilege, to wit: they may enter the ranks of the army, and no questions will there be

THE LINCOLN SOLDIERS VOTING - WC learn that Richard Roussean, brother to the Brigadler-General, and we suppose he cnows, admirs that six hundred of the Lincolu recruits from Camp Joe Holt were brought over the river to vote. They of course voted the Union-Lincoln ticket. Is not this an outrage upon the elective fran-

GEN SCOTT WILL NOT EXCHANGE PIN Somether. -A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says Gen. Scott will not recognize the Southern Confederacy by an exchange of prisoners. He will release them on parole of honor.

THE ADAMS TROOPS .- Among the South ern eavalry that broke the rank and pur. sued the Federalists at Manassas, was the Adams county troop. This gallant company is composed principally of young men from Natches and vicinity.

WATERING PLACES .- On the Fourth of July, the receipts of one of the leading boteis at Saratogo were \$57, against \$1400 on the same day last year. There was but one person at Saratoga last week from the

Curiors -Two stips are on their way to this country from England, laden, the one with four hundred bales of cotton, and the other with two hundred, purchased for Northern manufacturers.

AN AGED PILOT.-The pilot at Prince Edward Island is eighty-three years of age. oldes; child is sixty fice years old, and younges three months old.

kansas, has been tried at Little Rock, and the Gazette says the trial was satisfac

tar Cannon, founded at Canden, Ar-

Disaffection in the Federal Army. A letter from Harper's Ferry has the following in reference to the disaffection of the Federal troops in that section:

Much disaffection exists In Col. Mann's regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves. A large number were missing at the roll-coll yesterday morning, and yesterday about three hundred of them refused to be sworn in. The men assign various causes for this. Some say that they are not armed as promised by the State authorities, and that they have a scarcity of food, from the want of experience by their commissary: but the real cause is believed to be the want of confidence in their officers, added to the aspirations of subordinate officers for higher grades. Colonel Porter, of the stall, at the instance, it is presumed, of the commanding General, addressed them just night in a patriotic strain, but the disaffec tion apparently still exists.
Scouls frequently bring in cyldences of

sionist combinations in this section of Maryland, as well as frequent commu-nications with the Rebels in Virginia. Stringeut measures have been instituted to stop such correspondence, it it really exists, also to breek up the organization.— Nothing is a sitively known outside of the staif, of the enemy's movements.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Commercia', and think that Congres-man ought to be remembered by the volunteers :

THE PART WHICH MR. RIDDLE, M. C. FROM

Mr. Riddle, member of Congress from Ohio, writes a latter to the Cleaveland Leader, concerning his experience at the balle of Manassa, from which we make the following extent. the following extract:
"Well, the farther they (the soldiers)

ren, the more frighted they grew, and of though to mored on as rapidly as we could the includes passed us by scores.

The heat was awful, although now about six: the man war and the regiment was in the litth Mississippi were in the fight. One was the University Grays, of which Lieut. Bislan, gaped: their lips ceacked and blockened with pands: of the cartridges they had bisten off in the battl: their eyes starting in frenzy—no mortal ever saw such a mass of ghast-two theres were killed, and many wounded wounded and twenty-one wounded.

As we passed the poor demented, exhansted wretches who could not climb into the high, close baggage wagons, they made frantic efforts to get on to aud into our carriage. They grasped it everywhere, and got on to it, and into it, and over it, and implored us every way to take them on. Implored us every way to take them oil.—
We lead to be rough with them. At first they loaded us down absort to a stand still, and we lead to pash them off and throw them oil.—
Finally Brown and I, with a pistol each kept them out, although one poor devil got in in spite of us, and we lugged the consent two noiles. I finally opened the door and he was twadled out.

There has been mention made of the killing of a Lincoln officer, who had \$750 in gold on his person, during the skirmishing preceding the battle of Bull Run. The correspodent of the True Deita gives the lowing account:

O'Brien, who was cut reconnoitering on a foraging expedition, was overhauled by one of our captains, whom he took to be of the true black republican stripe. On discovering his mistake he premptly fired at our captain, his pistel, lnckily, only snap-ping the cap and doing no damage. Tue ire was promptly returned, but with equal ansucess, as the cap of our captain's pis-tol also snapped. Abe's quartermaster end-denly wheeled his horse, and as he was about making tracks, a dozen bullets whizzed from so many pieces from our men, who were in ambush close by, and horse and man bit the dust. He just lived long enough to tell his name. On his person was found \$750 in gold.

A BASE LIE REPUTED .- The following is from the Washington Star, the Lincoln or-

Dr. Sternberg, Assistant Surgeon United States army, who after the Battle at Rull Run, (on Sunday, the 21st instaut,) re-mained behind to attend to our wounded. reached this city last evening. On becoming a prisoner to Beanregard, he gave his parole not to attempt to escape for four days, and with the rest of the Union surgeons and their assistants made prisoners at the same time, was permitted to devote his attentions wholly to our wounded until his tscape. He says that our wounded were treated by the disnnionists in all respects as well as they treated their own, expects as well as they treated their own, except that in bringing them in from the field they brought their own in first, and in that way all of ours were not gotten in until some time on the Tuesday following the

### The Political Revolution-Stand From Under!

The Covington (Ky.) Journal, says: We have around no unmistakable indications of a political revolution. The people are aroused. They are alarmed and indignant at the enormous taxes proposed by the Federal Government for the purpose of carrying on the war against the South. They will not, and ought not, submit to such great action. sneh grievous taxation.

INQUEST No. 300 -Held on the corner ref Center and Broadway streets, over the bedy of Patrick Hynes, aged about 33 years, a native of Ireland, leaving a wile and two children. Verdict: "Came to his death suddenly, about noon on the 4th inst., from excessive heat, and inflammation of the

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

#### WAR ITEMS.

THE WASHINGTON AUTILLERY. This artillery company, from New Orleans, is the most complete, war-like, and efficient in the country. All its members are athletes, perfect Samson's in strength, and the working of their terrible gnus is a mere holiday amusement to them. Even If all the horses were killed and disabled. the men could handle the guns themselves. such is their skill, strength, and determina tion. The New Orleans Delta has the folowing letter from an officer of Col. Wal-

on's battalion:

MANASSAS, July 25, 1931. Manasas, July 25, 1861.

The enemy in overpowering numbers sattacked one line at Bull Run, near our camp, at half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. The battle continued all day until half-past 4 o'clock in the efternoon. The Washington Artillery were under fire seven hours. We lost one killed, shot through the head with a Minie bullet, and Iwo wounded. Major Walton was on the field all day, and of course I was with bim. At night I assure you we slept soudly on our blankets, under our guns.

The rotenty for the enemy was complete.

The rout of the enemy was complete. I rode some three miles after them, and all cloug the line were the dead and wounded, Prince Napoleon Visits the Army. s. muskets, cannon, coats, cacks, in fact, everything that could in the

DISCORD-RESIGNATION The Garibaldi Guard-true patriots, every one of them-have trouble, growing out of the heterogeneous materials of which it is composed. The regiment embraces sixteen different nationalities, and, of course, as many different languages.—
The result is a want of harmony. The Colonel, believed to be a worthy officer, is unpopular with some of the cilieers. The result is the resirention of about a dezen result is the resignation of about a dezen officers, who have returned to New York. —[Wash, 667, Phil. Press.

DEATH OF COL. WHEVE. Aletter to au Eastern paper, states that Col. Robert Wheat, who was wounded at Manassas, died a few days since.

AMMUNITION RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON

A large quantity of army ammunition arrived at Washington on Monday, It consisted of over 30,000 pounds of shot and shell, 40,000 musket and pistol cartridges, 75,000 8 inch columbiad shells, besides several wagon loads of artillery harness harness.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

During the tight at Manassas, one of the During the fight at Manassas, one of the Tiger Zonaves belonging to Wheat's buttallion, while skirmishing with the 68th regiment of New York in the morning, drew up his rifle and fired. Just as he was withdrawing his piece from his shoulder, a half from the enemy entered the muzzle, and penetrated to the depth of an inch and a half, splitting the barrel to that extent, and lodging so firmly that the Tiger was compelled to bore the ball out. Many a brave fellow would like to have caucht the bulfellow would like to have caught the bul-lets of the enemy in the same way.-[Richnond Dispatch.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS. The Borussia, arrived last evening, brought seventy-five cases of arms, a part of which are Entield rifles, purchased abroad by Gen. Fremont. The City of Baltimore, which came in yesterday, hrought two hundred and six cases of arms, mostly consistend to dealers in the city. mostly consigued to dealers in the city,-Baltimore American.

BARKSDALE'S BEGIMENT. Of Barksdale's Regiment none were killed, but ten were wounded. Among the latter were Harry Nash, of Atlanta, slight-

Of the Minute Men two were slightly In Kemper's Legion one of the Spartan hand was slightly wounded, and one in the Lousdale's Zonaves.

RICHMOND, July 29.—The following is all we have been able to obtain as to the late of the Mississippi regiments: BURT'S REGIMENT.

CASUALTIES IN THE MISSISSIPPI TROOPS.

Of this regiment Swere killed and 30 wounded. Killed—Capt. McWillie, Lieut. Leary, of Gov. Brown's company: Lieut. Ford, of the Cliuton company: Eddy and Anderson, of the Jackson company. LOL, PEATHERSTON'S REGIMENT. Col. Featherston reports two killed and

Among the killed is P. Hill. Among the ounded is John Finalwounded is John Finnison, severely; Moore, Denson, Peder, Jury, Price, and M. Tyler, slightly. PAULKNER'S REGIMENT.

In Col. Faulkuer's, the 2d Mississi pi regiment, there were 25 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Lieut. Palmer and

two other first Lieutenants. Col. Boone was made a prisoner. The regiment was in the hottest of the

wounded Col. Moore, of this regiment was, on the 2sth, wounded in the foot by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Tneker, of the University Grays, and died.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—In the progress of the battle of Bull Run, a youthful Orderly rode up to Colonel Matheson, to inform him that the Black Horse Cavalry, sheltered from his observation by a piece of woods, were coming up on the right, and said if he would take a cut with his regiment across the fields, they would be turned back upon their errand. This evolution was performed, gave the protection that was desired, and the Black Horse gave np its purpose in that quarter. While the regiment, however, was adhering to this position, the same youth who had imparted the previous suggestions rode up to the regiment again, and told Col. Matheson he had better fall hack ou Ceutreville, as his duty at that point had been thoroughly performed. As this was about the first sign of orders (with one single exception) he had received during the entire day, Col. Matheson felt entires throw who this he had received during the entire use, con-Matheson felt curious to know who this young Lieutenant was, and whence these orders came; he therefore turned sharply the youth who, he now perceived, on the youth, who, he now perceived, could not be more than 22 or 23, and said, "Young man, I would like to know your name." The youth replied that he was a name? The youth replied that he was a son of Quartermaster General Meigs. "By whose authority, then, do you deliver me these orders?" The young man smiled, and remarked, "Well, sir, the truth is, that far the last few honrs I have been giving all the orders for this division, and acting General, too, for there is no General in the field." This incident is worthy of pation field." This incident is worthy of notice, as one of the incidents of the day.—[Boston Conrier.

### Louisiana.

The Vermillion (Lafayette parish) Echo, The verminon (Larayette parish) Leno, of the 27th, says:
The caue crop throughout the parish is very fine. The cotton promises a very large yield. The corn crop will be abundance.

ant.

The Baton Ronge Advocate, referring to the meeting to he held yesterday in that city for the purpose of forming the Confederate Leagne of the parish, says:

As a commencement, we have been shown a list of subscriptions, made within the last day or so, which were as follows:

the last day or so, which were as follows: Wm. B. Waiker—300 hhds. sugar, 500 bhls. molasses, and 1,000 bushels corn. Fergus Penniston—250 hhds. clarified and centrifugal sngar and 150 bbis. molas-

Mary C. Daigre—100 hhds, sugar and 200 bbls. molasses. Estate of A. Bird-200 hide, sugar and

500 bbls, molasses.
M. Ronzan—200 hhds, sngar and 400 hhls. We learn from the Pointe Coupee Echo that of the tweive lawyers in that parish six have enlisted for the war.—[N. O. Pic-

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE BRIG.-The brig Herald, 240 tons burthen, loided with naval stores and tohacco, was brought into this Port yesterday moining, and anchored at the Navy Yard. She was captured off Cape Hatteras on the 16th of July, by the United States frigate St. Lawrence, and a prize crew put on board under command of E. S. Hardy, master. The St. Lawrence fired three shots before the hrig came to. The Heraid left Hampton Roads on the 27th of July, and Cape Henry on the 28th.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

#### The Telegraph.

Vesterday Noon's Dispatches.

## ARMY OF THE POTONIC.

Steamer Yankee Fires en a Rebel Baitery,

Another Brigadier General.

From Washington. Washington, August 4 - The steener Washington, Angust 4—The steemer Yankee arrived at the Navy Yard some days since. She went down to the enemy's batteries, eight miles below Acquia Creek, and threw a shell into their works. They fired five shots in return, one of them penetrating the engineer's room without doing much damage, when she left.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.] Gen. McCall, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed to command the troops between here and the Point of Bocks. The First Minnesota Regiment Is at Ed-

ards' Ferry, Small bodies of Rebels are occasionally seen on the opposite bank of the Potomac, (Secial to the New York Times.)

Hon. Bayard Chark, of New York, has been appointed Brigadier General, and anthorized to form a school for cavalry.

(Special Disparch to the N. Y. Herald.) Prince Napoleon, accompanied by the Secretary of Sate and enite, to-day, visited the camps on the right bank of the Poto-

Newspaper assaults on the Blair family us so much aroused the Maryland disun-onists against them that it has been deemed necessary to place a military force in the vicinity of Silver Springs, the resi-dence of F. P. Blair, for the protection of

his property.
[Special to the N. Y. World.] It is believed the Rebels have abandoned the intention of crossing the Potomac, and are vigorously concentrating their forces lower down, establishing their line of defense between the east of the Blue Ridge at Manassas Junction, and the lower Potomac.

It is ascertained that they are deploying in large numbers along the river trom Mt. Vernon southward, and information is rerelived of an increase in the number and strength of their hatteries on the shore.

Navigation may thus he threatened to such a strength of their strength o such an extent as to render counteraction

[Special to the N.Y. Thore ] [Special to the N.Y. Thors ]

It is not probable that a quorum will be present ou Tuesday morning, so many of the members are leaving for home.

The Scnate will probably be in session to-morrow uight, for the nominations must be confirmed or they fail entirely.

[Special to the N.Y. Tables and the confirmed or they fail entirely.] [Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

The Sanitary Commission is procuring aformation to be laid before the public of the occupation and condition of all living graduates of West Peint, with a view of having them brought into the service of

the country.

Capt. Manry, who for the lest two years has exhibited such a genius for steeling the houor of others works, who has been the pet of our Administrations for years, is now engaged in planning submarine batteries in Southern before to deep bod now engaged in planting submarine bat-teries in Southern harbors, to deter Federal ships of war.

From New York, New York, July 5 - The Tribune prints letter from Gen. Butler to the Secretary of War, in which he states that at the time of receiving orders to torward troops to Washington he was preparing for an ad-vance movement on Yorktown, hoping to eripple the resources of the enemy there, especially by seizing a large number of negroes, who are being impressed into their service, making entrenchments. &c. Gen. Butler says he has now this side of Hampton 900 negroes, 500 being able bodied men, and desires lastructions from the

War Department regarding them.
After discussing the status upon which the slave women and children thus freed from their master are to be considered, he was compelled by his own reasoning to look upon them as men and women not free born, yet free, manumitted and sent forth from the land that held them never to be reclaimed.

He would have no doubts how to pro-ceed had he not seen an order from Gen. McDowell forbidding all fugitive slaves to be harbored within the lines. If the en-forcing of that order is the polley of the Gevernment, as a soldier he is bound to enforce it steadiestly it not observed. enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully, but should take an evidently different course if

left to his own discretion.

The General concludes as follows:

"In a loyal State I would put down a servile insurrection; in a State of rebellion I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property which constituted the wealth of that State, and firmish the means by which the war is prosecuted, besides being the cause of the war, and if in so doing it should he an object in that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, licerty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might not require much consideration

### CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, August 5. SUNATE.—Mr. SAULSBURY moved to take up the resolutions offered by him some time since, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution for an adjustment of the present difficulties. The motion was disagreed to—ayes 11, nays 24.

Mr. BRECKINKIDGE moved to take up the Confession kill as equipmed from the the Confiscation Bill as returned from the Honse, and to concur in the amendment of the House.

BRECKINKIDGE ealled for the yeas and nays on the amendment of the House. The amendment was agreed to-House. The amenament was agreed to-yeas 24, nays 11.

Nays. — Breekinridge, Bright, Carlisle, Cowan, Johnson, of Missouri, Latham, Pierre, Polk, Powell, Rice and Sauls-

Pierce, Polk, Fowen, Neet and Scalbury.

Mr. HALE reported a bill providing for further enlistment in the Navy. Passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the House hill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps. Agreed to. Several amendments were made and the bill passed. House—Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., appeared in his seat for the first time this season. in his scat for the first time this season.

The SPEAKER laid, before the Honse a letter from Mr. Curtis, stating that he had sent to the Governor of Iowa his resignation as Representative from that State, dn-ties of a military character prompting him to this course, he having been ap-mointed a Rrigadier General

pointed a Brigadier-General, Further by the Anglo Saxon.
FARTHER POINT, Angust 4.—Mires, the defaulting banker, had appealed against

his sentence. The Sultan of Turkey continued to effect

The Duke of Montpensier's daughter is Two men had been arrested in Turin, charged with recruiting for the Pontifical army.

It was reported that Lord Woodhouse

had resigned the Secretaryship of Foreign Atlairs of England. 'The strong objections to the cession of Sardinia to France attracted attention. From Fortress Monroe, FORTESS MONROE, Aug. 3—It is understood Gen. Butler has been to Washington to attend at a conference of the Cabinet and Maj. Generals. The report that Gen. Wool is to be sent to Fortress Monroe is

#### River and Weather.

Emeinnati, August 5.—Hiver risen 19 inches since yesugday—now 81, feet in the channel. Weather clear; mercury 92. Person RG, Ang. S. M .- River 4 feet by pier mark, and weather clear and warm.

(Lines interrupted by a storm west of

#### Latest News on Fourth Page. SPECIAL DISPATCHES. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Ready to Adjourn-Offi-cers attended to at Washington-Prince Napoleon Coming West-McClellan patting the Troops in condition condition.

cre-pondence of Cincinnati Commercial.] WISHNOTON, August 4.

WASHNOTON, August 2.

The Senate having resolved to adjourn on Thesday, there would seem little doubt of the session being brought to a close speedily. The proceedings Saturday were uninaportant except the massage of the Confiscation bill in the House, causing some ill feeling.

The new Tariff modification will take effect in twenty days. Yo part of the direct coffeet in twenty days. Yo part of the direct effect in twenty days. No part of the direct taxes imposed become due before April

next.
Senator Stanton, of Kansas, has been awarded Lane's seat by the Judiclary committee of the Senate.
Crafts J. Wright, of Cinciunati, is offered the interval. the immediate command of a Missouri Regularent now in the field. It is hoped he will

accept. Daily resignations of such army accept. Daily resignations of such army officers as have proved criminally worthless and efficient, occur. It is a good way for devilish elever fellows, who have no other qualifications for service, to escape court martial. Officers found parading Washington streets, and without passes or imperative business, are now greested by introls. live business, are now arrested by the same as privates, by order of Gen. Me Prince Napoleon will visit the West on

Prince Napoleon will visit the West on leaving Washington.

The Potomac army is being thoroughly organized into brigades. Such extraordinary drill and discipline as is now introduced is unexampled here, and cannot fail to make one of the finest armies in the world.

Gen. Lee is said to have move to reinforce LATEST FROM CAIRO.

Latest from Cairo-Fremont's Be-turn to St. Louis-Steamer Dacotal Brough: To-Outrages by Kentucky Secessionists-Two of Them Killed.

Caino, Aug. 4. Gen. Fremont returned to St. Louis last night.
The Rebels burned two bridges of the

The Rebels burned two bridges of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, near Charleston, Mo., on Saturday.

The steamer Decotan bound from St. Louis for Cincinnali, was brought to near Cape Girardeau to-day, by Campbell's Ottawa artillery on the steamer War Eagle, on a charge of transporting Rebel forces (100 men and 40 horses,) to Vancel's landing. The report proving unfounded, the Decotah proceeded to Cincinnati tonight.

Kentucky Secessionists are committing outrages in Bullard county. In an afray with Unionists, on Friday, two Secessionists were killed and one mortally wounded. The force at Cairo, Mound City, Bird's

The farce at Cairo, Mound City, Bird's Point, Cape Girardeau and vicinity, is over difteen thousand.

There is plenty of water to ict out the gun-boats. There is now seventy-two inches stationary on Sentil-town Bar; eight feet from Evansville to Cairo.

Positive Information from security report.

Positive information from scouts report Reliefs seven thousand under Pillow at New Madrid, and five thousand under Gen. Jeff. Thompson, at Charleston, Mo.

#### Rumors of an Attack.

Camo, Int., Ang. 3. Gen. Fremont has been busily engaged strival, arranging military mat-ters. The troops brought down are all en-camped at Bird's Point. Fremont remraed to St. Louis to-night, on the City of Al

It is said that Jeff. Thompson is murching his force on Bird's Point with the in-tention to make an attack to-morrow in conjunction with Gen. Pillow. We do not place much contidence in the report. A number of the three months' volunteers were paid off and discharged, and are remaining here. Thermometer 14 to 18,

#### Amalgamation. The Board of Education of Chicago (ex

cept a few sensible members) have practi-cally declared in tayor of an analgamation of the white and black races. This is the only interpretation which can be put upon their action admitting negroes to the com-mon schools of the city. When, how, or where the people of this municipality have expressed a preference for such a min-gling, we do not know-unless it was in the election of the men who have consummated it. It cannot he doubted that this action, now so generally known, is a serious injury to the public educational justimitions. There is in the great masses of the people a natural and proper loathing of the negro, which forbids contact with him as with a leper. This sentiment Is outraged his introduction into the common hools, and it will be found, we think, that people will forego education for their chil-dreu, or will, at least, seek it at their pri-vate expense, rather than subject them to the contamination of such an association.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT NEW ASHFORD. Mass.—A young man named Pratt. about eighteen years of age, and a Miss Vanderworker, sixteen years of are, who were uncle and nieee, eloped from Rome, N. Y., to New Ashford, last June, and were married. The father of the girl, who had discovered their whereabouts, arrived at New Ashford Monday night, declaring that he would have his daughter. She weut up stairs, and five minutes afterward the mis-guided couple were found with their throats cut, and so closely clasped in each others arms that three men could hardly separate them. The woman was dead, but Pratt still lingers.

KARAROUS SHEEL.......BRIRAU TELSKAR CARTER & BUCHANAN, DRALERS IN Garden and Grass Seeds,

And Manufacturers

Agricultural Implements, apli dawe LOUISVILLE, KY. CHEAP JEWELRY!

CHEAP JEWELRY!

Thills is truly the age of wonder—the developements in all the varied brances of science; the skill displayed in every department of mechanism; the ingenuity brought to bear upon the diversified powers of mechanical art; transcend by far the Herculean labors of the ancients. The greatest miracle of the are, however, has been achieved in getting up as entireset of Jewelry to cost but One Dollar. This fact has recently been noticed and scientifically commented upon in a massarine devoted to the culture of everything literary and artistic. As an evidence of the fact, and in proof of the merited eulogy bestowed upon the articles in cuestion, oals at the Store of NATHAN WHITE, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, where may be found a large supply of articles of Jewelry, the cost of which is but One Dollar for choice of any article.

CRAYSON SPRINGS, AV.

Till undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visit ors on the 10th of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hote's, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicits patronage

TERMS OF BOARD: 

PROCLAMATION. A LL persons residing within the city limits, owning or having does in their possession, are hereby nonine to compact them within their premises notil the stof September, 186, under the penalty of \$20 fer refusing to neglecting to comply with the sbove requisition. The proper authorities are also required to desiror all dogs running at large during the above priod.

during toe above p-riod.
Mator's Office, July 18, 1861. jy25 d20 CHOICE COAL. WE have inst received by our tow-hoat Wm Fox. a heavy low of very superior PITES BURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low market price.

Coal Office. Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh., 18 du

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.

THEY are remarkably strong and simple in their construction; make the Lock Stitch upon both alles alike, which cannot be ravel do use a straight needle, and will sew with illnen thread.

The flexibility of tension is such that they will sew over the heaviest seams in negro jeans without drawing it.

All Machines warranted.

P. I. FOSKETT, No. 5 Masonic Temple, mit deoddweowif Fourth st., Louisville, Ky

### Special Motices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Ni-

### trade of Sliver. Bear this in mand, and remember

Cristadoro's Excelsior Bye has been analized by IIR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is certified under his hand to be free from delelections ingresients, as well as a splindlid due, instanta-neous is its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 8 Asor House. New York, Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balan, no liter how unsignity it was before. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere WM. E. MAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See alverliement. jrt0 deod&weow15 (GEO. T. CRUMP

CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

> LOUISVILLE, KY. WXB-STER'S GALLERY, AMUROTYPES, PROTOGRAPES IVORYTYI TE. IMFE-SIZE PHOTO. GRAPHS

226 West Main Street,

SEE THE LABEL On the Top of each Bottle of Heimstreet's Inimitable

HAIR RESTORATIVE Han the Signatures of the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Every article which has a large and increasing the life this is liable to be coun erfeited. It is, as a ususe indicates, entirely "Nou voust" as for as a ususe indicates, entirely "Nou voust" as for as a power to restore the liber on hald heads, and to the lithe color of youth, (no matter how grey it may be), is concerned, USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE

BUT HEIMSTREET'S,
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest. To See the following testimony: JACKSON, MISS., May 2. 1-30. W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for tleimstreet's Hair Resto-

railye.

DEAR Six:—The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and wints in overs case satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Byes and Restoralives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimsteed's Inimitable. Hair Restorative. That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever field for Restoring the Hair of the baid and krey to its original luxuriance and beauty."

You can write the Proprietors. W. E. Hagen & ginal luvirance and beauty."
on can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan &
on can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan &
t. Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheanest and
t Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
res satisf

A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR, Price50c and at per hottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS. Altho' we have very many of the

MAGNOLIA BALM: THE MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE THE WORST CASE OF PUMPLES

It is so serfe a remedy that the contents of a bet-il-night be deank without harm. Physicians look with wonder upon its species cares, for it has here-tofore been thought absolutely necessary to use are paralleless of lead or neturely to care immediate. toparations of lead or meteury to car , but the Microcit Bara contains a ne most of gent and neatly put up a nywhere, and may be obtained of all aries and Funcy Goods Dealers. Price Fift; Cents a Bot W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprieters, Troy, N. Y.

Sold in Louisville by Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
RAYMOND & TYLET
WILSON, PITTER & CO.,
J. 10 deodawcowam AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A COMPOUND REMEDY, DESIGNED to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made, It is a concentrated extract of Para Sessparilla, so combined with ether substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective anticote for the diseases Sursaparilla; is reputed to corre. It is believed that such a remedy is wonted by those who suffer from Strametrs coupleints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large classof afficied fellow-clikens. How completely this do it has been proven by experimen the worst cases to be found in him wing completely the strategies of the correct cases to be found in him wing completely the strategies of the correct cases to be found in him wing completely the strategies of the correct cases to be found in him wing completely the strategies of the correct cases to be found in him wing completely the strategies of the correct case to be found in him wing completely and the correct case to be found in him wing completely and the correct case to be found in him wing completely and the correct case to be found in him wing completely and the correct case of the correct case to be found in him wing completely and the correct case to be found in him wing completely and the correct case of the correct case to be found in him wing completely and the correct case of the c

the worst cases to be found in the wing complaints:

Secoula and Secofulous Complaints, uptions and Ecuptive Discusses, Ulcera, Pimples, Eleckes, Tewards, Stefan, Clera, Pimples, Eleckes, Tewards, Stefan, Composite and Suphilitic Affections, Mercurial Discuss, Dropsy, Neuralpia or Tic Phuloureux, Publitty, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Eryspelos, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and Indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foir humors which fister in the blood at that season on the year. By the limely expulsion of them many ranking disorders are nipped in the bad. Multinades can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and uceives from the endurance of foul eruptions and uceives from the endurance of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitinitial blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the saken in pispies cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find its impurities bursting through the saken in the velocity of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the medicine. Cleanse out the vitinital blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the saken in the velocity of corruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find its impurities bursting through the saken in the velocity of corruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find its language in the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse on the vitinital blood health, and all is well, but with this pabulation of the disordered, there can be no lasting health.—Somer or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or over was a support of the proper of the prope

Sai saperlla has, and deserves much, the reputa-tion of accomplishing these ends. But the worst har been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, parily because the drug alone has not all the vir-tue that la claimed for it, but more because many il, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that la claimed for it, but more because many
preparations, presending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else

lluring late years the public have been misled by
large botties pretending to give a quart of Extract
of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have
been frands upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and
painful disappointment has followed the use of the
various extracts of Sarsaparilla, which flood the
market, until the name itself is justly despised, and
has become synonymous with huposition and cheat.
Still we call this compound Sarsaparills, and intend
to supply such a remedy as shall resone the name
from the load of obloquy which rests uponit. And
we think we have ground for believing it has virtnes which are Irresistible by the ordinary run of
the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system,
the remedy should be judiciously taken according
to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is efficient nunecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has it as been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever heen found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Contiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigection, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryslycias, Head-ache, Piles, Rheureatism, Ernytions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Thmors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralyla, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the heat aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 28 cents per Box: Five Boxes for \$1.60. Great numbers of Clercymen. Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents helow named furnish graits our AMERICAN ALANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for the complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for the complaints, and the treatment that should have been complaints, and the treatment that the others. The sick want the best ald there is for them, and they should have it.

#### All our remedles are for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, Main street, FORST HOUSE, RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

DRURY W. POOR .... Proprietor.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 41 Passengers and Bargage carried to and from the Railroad Depot, FREE OF CHARGE. jed d3m

# Musselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,



## T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF A the city, convenient to the Reproad, Telegrap and Express Offices, the Banks, Post-Office, and

TERMS, \$150 PER DAY.

J. MASON & CO.,

TABLISHED GREENMAN & TRUE'S

Miscellaneous.

NEW SHETTLE SEWING MACHINES

Straight Line Novements, Original Transverse Stuttle, and Priphery Clamp Feed Wheel.

THESE SEWING MACHINES combine the most recent improvements, are nearly noise-less when in operation, run with the greatest ease.

Greenway & Trace are not liable to these objections, as sto person, on even a moment's examination, will readily discover. They will do more and belief work than any other machine ever offered to the public, unsking the most beautiful lock-stitch, alike on her listers. Send for an off hand specimen of swing upon any material you wish, and you will then see home it is done.

CARPETS, CURTAINS RUGS AND MATS: CURTAIN DAMASKS; LACE CURTAINS;

W. H. C. DRYDEN, Commission Merchant

orable terms. WILLIAM KAYE.

F. FABEL & CO.,

WARD & CARY, WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

To suit the times—

25 bbis Ginger Brandy;
56 bbis Blackberry Brandy;
56 bbis Blackberry Brandy;
56 bbis Blackberry do;
56 bbis Raspberry do;
56 bbis Respberry do;
56 bbis Ginger
56 bbis Muscat do;
58 ½ casks Port Wine;
50 bbis Lemon Cordial;
75 bbis Rye Whisky (various brands);
225 h casks Seignette Brandy;
And a seneral assortment of Liquors, Cigars,
ane Virginia Tobacco.

ABNER COOPER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Butter, Cheese and Produce,

COTTON. CAULKING, BATTING FACTORY

WHERE WE WILL AT ALL TIMES KERP A GOOD ATTICLE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, PROVINGING IA, NANTOKY, MISSOURI and TENN SEMLEAR, to which we respectfully call the animal control of the WROLIS ALE TRADE. BY Terms liberal, [122] 417 MISSWLMAN & SON.

# Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

quare of the principal Steambest Landing.

ovated and refilled for the Surger business, and is in better conand to the traveling or number, and prices the lire the city feamement for patronage. PRICES TO SLITTHE THESE

LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH. THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.

Miscellaneous.

KENTUCKY

PREMIUM

BOURBON

DISTILLERIES

KENTUCKY.

DR. HALL'S

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital

Des Veneriens, Paris,
Wherethoes sflicted with any
form of Private Disease can re-

new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent core.

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—
No article of menicine intended for the exclusive use of females has everyet been introduced has has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstral ibstraction, Irregularities, &c., as a sure and saferemedy. Priceper mail 31 and one postage stamp.
Pallents living at a distance can be enred at home by sending a stamp.

cioning a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

Medicines se

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY

Chartered by the Legislature of Ken-

tucky for the treatment of all the

Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.

A MEDICAI, REPORT,
Containing Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the
Sexual Organs in a state of
Health and Disease.
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTA.

BOURBON

KENTUCKY

SALT RIVER

BOURBON

WARRENTED THE BEST IN THE MARKET. ELIAS HOWE, JR., and S. H. Ropen's Combined Palents.

wil then see him it is done.

27 AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
Please address or call on
TOWNSTON, Main street,
my24dt? 2 doorsabove Third, Lonisville, Ky.

For Cash!

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

217 FOURTH STREET. WE are now offering great inducements to buy-

Where those sellicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure. viz: Sypbilis, Gonorrhea. Gleet. Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Sypbilis, Disease of the Kidners. & By this system it is proved that the venercal complaint is as entirely ander the control of medicine asis a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient private and permanent cures are constantly being affected at this infirmatical Renderland of the strength of the second of the s Of every description for family use, as prices for cash, and cash only.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON.

217 Fourth street.

FEED AND PRODUCE DEALERS. No. 33 Third street, bet Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Personal attention given to the sale of Hay
Grain, Dried Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
25 Orders for Groceries, Liquors, and Manufacured Articles, solicited and filled on the most farorable terms.

BELL and Brass Founder, Water street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky., is prepared to make Relis for Churches, Steamboats, Taverns, &c., of all sizes and of superior tone, of which he keeps an assortment on band.
Also, those and Sait Forews, Oil Globes, Cylinder Guage, and Stop Cooke, of every size, Copper Rivets, Speller Solder and Brass Castings of every description.

The CASH paid for old Copper and Brass.

dli dif

NO. 145 THIRD ST, BET. MAIN AND RIVER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LARD OIL, SOAPS, Star and Tallow Candles, &c. THANKFUL or the patronage heretofore be stowed upon this house, we hope to merit a continuance of the same, and piedge ourselves to meet all demands in our line with the purpost articles.

Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT PRICES

146 FOURTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND RIVER 128 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Relice Only Ten CENTS.

Bent tree of postage to all parts of the country

Beling a plain and comprehensive treatise on all diagrams of the Country and Genital Organs, such as primary and secondary Syphilis, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricturea, Dysnria, Urcthritis, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the secret infirmities of youth and manhood, arising from Masturbation or other excesses. Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the secret infirmities of youth and manhood, arising from Masturbation or other excesses. At the secret infirmities of youth and manhood, arising from Masturbation or other excesses. And those contemplating marriage, who all the cases treated. A truthrial advise; to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who all relationship to the property of the contemplating marriage, who all relationship to the property of the contemplating marriage, who all relationship to the property of the contemplating marriage, who all relationship to the contemplating marriage, who all relationship to the property of the contemplating marriage, who all relationship to the property of the contemplating marriage, who all relationship to the contemplating marriage who all relationship to the contemplation of the contem Corner Rowan and Thirteenth Streets.

LOUISVILLE, RY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his patron and the public that he has enlarged his establishment for the manufacturing of the above articles and have them slways on hand.

N. B.—City orders delivated free of charge, jeddu

perpetual, No. 314 FIPTH STREET, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

All letters for Ecoks or Medicines should be directed to B. GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

IF Our corresponden's in the Secoled States will please direct to "NASHVILLE, TENN... IN DARE OF LOUISVILLE COUPTED MANANY, mg24 d& 46

A good many outrages were com mitted yesterday by Lincoln soldiers from Camp Joe Holt, and one of them, Captain Vansant, au ex-watchman, wantonly assaulted a party of respectable gentlemen when near the corner of Fourth and Main streets. A little newsboy came along eryiug, the Evening Courier and Bulietin for sale, and one of the party said he would take the Courier, and bought four copies. Vansant standing by asked for the Bulletin, we believe, remarking that "any one who would buy the Courier was a d-u s-n of a b-h." This caused a striking demonstration from the other side, and Vansant drew a plstol, but put it up again, as he was told his opponent was unarmed. fist fight ensued in which Mr. Lincoln's captain was handsomely trimmed.

#### Seizure of Opium.

Some hundred pounds of opium Intended for a city in one of the Confederate States, were seized near this city ou Sunday morning, as contraband of war. The seizure was made by one Byerly and several assistant deputies, acting under authority of Mr. W. D. Galiagher, Mr. Lincoin's "Collector of the port of New Orleans." This gentleman does not make that city his headquarters, at present, 'owing, we presume, "to circumstances over which he has no control."

#### The Result in Jefferson County. Ex-Governor Merriwether, the State

Rights candidate for Representative in Jef ferson county, was defeated by Mr. Harney, the editor of the Louisville Democrat, The means resorted to in the dark days of Know Nothingism were used yesterday to defeat Gov. Merriwether. We reckon the editor will not denounce the men who worked for him regardless of honesty or the purity of the elective franchise. He was once very eloquent on that subject but now it is his buil that gores somebody else's ox.

SOLDINGS FOR GENERAL USE. - Some of the Lincoln soldiers of "Joe Holt" encampment were made generally useful yesterday. Several of them were engaged in the outrageous assault upon Mr. Crutchfield, elsewhere reported; while others intimidated voters at the Two Mile House, Spring Garden and at Wood's.

COULDN'T THAP HIM .- Yesterday some of the friends of Lincoln & Co. tried to trap our old friend, Esquire Camp, Judge of the election at Lower Pouds, Jefferson county. They wanted the Esquire to take the new-fangled Lincoln oath; but he emphatically refused and said he would take none but that prescribed by law. It was

One of the Lincoln soidiers from across the river shattered his hand yesterday by the accidental discharge ofhis gun. He came over to assist in the election, and being a soldier, of course he brought along his shooting utensiis.

An affray yesterday at Elizabethtown, originating in politics, resulted in the shooting of a man named Walker .-We have no particulars,

At present there are 224 convicts in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, 23 o whom are females. There are about 300 in the Northern prison. Thanks to the active messengers o

Adam's Express Company for the latest Sonthern and Northern papers. To the American Letter Expres

ern papers. The mercury marked 101 in th

chade at New Albany yesterday. Outrage on a Louisvillian. The gentleman referred to in this par

graph from the Baltimore Exchange, Friday, is a son of Geo. Welby, Esq., this city:

GROSS OUTRAGE ON A CITIZEN BY SO o'clock, a young man, named A. B. Welb of this city, in company with afriend, proceeded to the President street depot, for the purpose of witnessing the departure of the troops who were congregated there awaiting transportation to Philadelphia. While standing there he was conversing with a gentleman, when he remarked that he did not think that was world remarked. he did not think that war would rennite the confederacy. He had scarcely uttered this sentence when a Zonave approached him and said, "Yes it will, or every d-n s-n of a b-h of a secessionist will be exterminated. "You are one of them, and my terminated. "You are one of them, and my prisoner," at the same time seizing Mr. Welby by the collar. There were some three thousand soldiers in and about the depot, and Mr. Welby was dragged into the cars, the Zouave swearing that he would take him to Philadelphia, where he would get his deserts. In response to a question asked by a soldier as to what was the matter, the Zouave replied that he had the matter, the Zouave replied that he had arrested a d-d Secessionist. In an instant there was a cry raised of "hang him." Orowds of soldiers with their maskets and revolvers drawn flocked around Mr. Welby and swore that he should be hung. At this time a vice police officer came up, and Mr. Weiby was handed over to him by the Zouave, who ordered him to be taken to the Police Station. The policeman started with Mr. Welby, accompanied by the Zou-ave and two soldiers.

After proceeding three or four squares some citizens gathered around and de when the Zouave sent one of the soldier back to the acpot to inform the crowd that his prisoner was about to be rescued. In a few minutes some twelve or fifteen soldiers came rushing up the street with mus-kets and revolvers. The Zouava then ci-rected the vice-police to take Mr. Welby back to the depot. This was accordingly done, the vice-pollecuan offering no resistance. Mr. Welby was again subjected to the violence and threats of the crowd of soldiers. Some of the officers here interfered, and directed him to be taken to the police station, which was done and he was police station, which was done, and he was locked up for two hours. At six o'clock, Justice Griffia examined the case, and there being no evidence against Mr. Welby he was discharged. he was discharged.

The Memphis Avalanche, of August 1st, has the following items:

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS .- GOV. C. Jackson and Hon. D. R. Atchlson, of Missouri, returned to this city, yesterday, from

The Cairoites, through the agency of ln The Cairottes, through the agency of Infamous spies among us, have found ont that certain troops from Tennessee have started to attack them. We regret this, as we had hoped to slip up and capture them some night when they were not looking for us. But they don't know a fourth of our accrets yet. It they did, their cheeks would blanch with terror, and they would would blanch with terror, and they would be scampering out of that mud-hole quicker than the Yankees ran from Bull Run.—Suffice it to say that Chicago is doomed.

Dou't all fly to the rescue at once, ye mos-

1Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazelle. Washington, Aug. 1.
The Bull Run effair still occupies public The Buil Run effair still occupies public attention here. The discussion has been renewed by the unauthorized publication of some of the brigade reports. It seems to be pretty well established that Col. Miles was, to use plain Saxon, drunk, and that to his utter inability and confused state of mind is mainly attributed the retreat of our srmy. Col. Richardson makes the charge against him, and in a letter Col. Miles denies Richardson's statement. It is certain, however, that Col. Miles was. is certain, however, that Col. Miles was reported drutk to Gen. Scott, and his command has been token from hlm. He will be court-martialed, and, if found cultive whot

We aunex returns of the election in this city, excepting the 2d ward, which is not reported entire. The aggregate vote east s about 8,000, of which 1,000 sums up the total of the State Rights vote. This is a slight increase over the vote given to Mr. Bruce for Congress in June. Since that time several hundred of our party have gone to the wars. The Lincoln-aid vote i quite as large as the managers on that side wanted to make it; else it would have been materially augmented. A great number of illegal votes were recorded in favor of the friends of the Liucoln Government. But it Is welcome to them, for such men are fit to bear the yeke a tyraut may impose. They are not freenien:

VOTE OF CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

7	REAS	R. 1	FOR	RENA	TE.
	GARRARI	JEFF.	HAR	SENTER	SPEED
Walites,	41117	KEF. BROWN	14	L.F.	:
	:	7	:		:
TIRST WARD					
First Precinct		16			:118
Second "		24			819
	. 451	16			150
First Precinct.	195	9			185
Second "		11			168
Third "	152	10			158
HIRD WARD-					
First Precinct.	. 277	21	11	7 4 5	277
Second "		71	7.7	198	204
OUNTH WARD-					
First Precinct.	. 2.49	40	40	±20	221
Second "	. 156	14	31	153	184
First Precinct.	One-	65	21	360	27.54
Second "		FA3	60	111	110
TATH WARD-	. 111	10	419	411	110
First Precinct.	1977	905	93	Serve	1970
Second "		4+4	68	114-2	
KVENTH WARD		.,	-	24.0	2007
First Precluct.			23	43"	
Second "	. 161		(4)	159	
FINICTH WARD					
First Precinct.	4(4)		58		
Second "	. 15:1		15	1.50	
Third "	. 351		12	335	
NINTH WARD				***	
First Precinct.			4.1	508 168	
	. 11		4 4	168	
First Previnct.	1037	5			100
Second "	462				4.52
	-	-			487
Total	6.07	2143	873	3716	44.04

as it stood at the close of the polls at 12

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		100
TOR THE LEGIS	LATURE	
YIRST DI-TH	IIIT.	
WAIIII4.	BRINLEY.	THEMAN
FIRST WARD		,,,,,,
Tirel Preciuct	10	318
Second "	18	813
Second "	15	118
TENTH WARD-	-	
First Precinct	6	135
First Precinct	**	4:23
Total	8	506
SE( (SD 101-T	RICT.	
WARDS.	RUDD.	WOLF
SECOND WARD-		
First Precinct		195
Second "	1 t	468
Third "	14	145
THIRD WARD-		
Fire: Precinct		199
Second "	19	22.7
POURTH WARD		
First Precinct		230
Second "	373	193

25			-
	Total		
	THIRD DIST	TRICT.	
-	WARDS.	JOHNATON.	TEVE
u	PIFTH WARD -		
u	Fir-t Precluct	70	776
-	Second "	74	110
	SIXTH WALD		
	First Precinet	95	267
	Second "	66	196
n			20.0
1	Total		
	200000		
()(	POURTH DI	STRICT.	
	WARDS.	Joyge.	Boon
	PETENTH WARE -		
ì	First Precluct	56	259
1(	Second "		160
11	EIGHTH WARD -		307
	First Precinct	60	403
	Swand	16	153
	Second "	414	13.913
38	NINTH WARD		(363)
	First Precinct	**	114
1-	First Free Het		114

58	MINTH WARD			
h-	First Precinct		H7	114 87
lie	Total			
	FOR SCHOOL	77	USTE	12.
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Second	96							6113	2.7.5
Third	64							417	415
								min man-	- motion
T'esta ?								-367	1-10-2

Returns from Jefferson Co	ounty.
POH LEGISLATURE.	
Merriwether. Spring Garden, (5 p. m)37 Gillman (close of polls)67 Two-Mile House48	Harney. 127 92 135
Schardine's	25

Gailbreath. Best. Cross Roads ......103 Election in Bourbon County.

[Special to the Louisville Courler.] Editors Louisville Courier: Clays Union majority in Bourbon county, will not exeeed twenty-five. Crittenden's was three hundred and fifty-three. LEE ROY.

Logan County.

RUMELLVILLE, 10 o'clock. 

### Barren County.

PREWITT'S KNOB, 10 o'clock, A. M. Messes. Editors Courier: I send you statement of the vote at l'rewitt's Ki this county, up to ten o'clock: Barlow, (Southern Rights) 135 votes; Warring, (Unlon Democrat) 55 votes. A few weeks since Lewis was beat by Grider 26 votes at this precinct; now Barlow will carry it by 100 majority. Levillated 110 votes at this precinct. by 10 majority. I candidly believe Barlow will carry the county.

We suspect General Fremont look for warm work shortly, and is making ready tor it. He telegraphed yesterday to Pittsburg for three batteries of rifled can-Pittsburg for three batteries of rifled can-non, to be sent immediately by express.— On being telegraphed the cost by express, and the ordinary mode of transportation, he replied: "Immediately by express." That would seem to confirm the rumors of the gathering rebel forces in Missouri so as to menace Cairo.—[St. Louls Republi-cen. 4th. can, 4th.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Argus.] Richmond, July 27th, 1861.
There is an omlnous silence the past few days in Richmond in respect to military matters. It is omitous, because it precedes and foreshadows important movements—the carrying out of the legitimate military consequences of our great victory. military consequences of our great victory at Manasses, or rather Stone bridge—a tew miles west of the Junction. Those legitimiles west of the Junction. Those legitimate ends are, the expulsion of the enemy from Alexandria and Washington, and the liberation of Maryland from the thrall-dom of Yankee oppression, and intolerable alien insolence. I am well informed when I say to your readers that these are the ends which our victorious army shall, under a kind Providence, attain before they wreathe their brows with the laurels so nobly won near Manassas ou Thursday, the 18th, and Sunday, 21st July.

THE ELECTION-THE RESULT. Capture of the B. P. Cheney at Columbus—How it was effected—Who did it—Why it was done—Citizens of Columbus assist—Her trip down the River-How she was receivedhe Stars and Stripes beneath the

MEMPHIS, August 3. On the 28th of July, Col. A. A. Hunt, Capt. B. B. Massey and Lieut, W. H. Brau-han, left the city of Mobile for the parpose of capturing the packet Cheney. Du their arrival at Columbus, Kentucky, they found her running under the orders and signals af Gen. Prentiss. There being some doubt as to where she belonged, Cot. Hunt sent Capt. Massey to Cairo, with instructions to remain there until he could ascertain her proper ownership. On the return of Capt. Massey, it was rendered certain that she belonged to the enemy. Col. Hunt having been informed that the packet carried United States troops secret-ed upon her, made known the object of ed upon her, made known the object of his expedition to a few reliable friends in Columbus, and received the aid of the following gentlemen, viz: T. W. Doughty, S. W. Rennich and W. Gray.

On the arrival of the Cheney at Oslumbus, on Thursday, the lat inst., so coon as

she was landed she was boarded, the cap tain, clerk, and other officers arrested—the short space of twenty minutes being all aw ed them to get ashere. Col. Hunt then took commend of the boat, bringing her down the Mississippl river to the head quarters of Gen. G. J. Pillow, to whom he reported the prize. Gen. Pillow then ordered Col. Hunt, with the packet, to Memphis to report to Major General Felk.

Ae she left Coumbus a shout arose from a large assemblage on the levee. At Hick-man she was presented with a Confederate man she was presented with a Confederate flag, and three hearly cheers for the success of the adventurers were given. As she progressed down the river, salutes were fired; and other demonstrations of joy were menifested. At landelph, 'Capt. Tom Demons, of the Woodruff guard, was detailed with a detachment of his men tegrard her to this rity.

She arrived at our wherf at ten a, in, today, with a large United States that flying demeath a handsome Southers banner.

cueath a handsome Southers banner.
The Cheney is worth probably \$25,000, eud is a capital prize.

A correspondent of the New O: eans Cresent writes:

Our brigade turned the battle in our fa vor. Our coming up, who oping and yelling, like so many devils, struck terror to their sonle. Had we arrived ten minutes later, I think the battle would have been different; as it was, we bad marched twenty-live miles under double quick time We were tired, indeed, without water, dus ty and black as negros. I have had no chance to wash my face for five days. We have been on! in the open fields, with the cain on us. for three days, and nothing but the blankets we gathered up from the en-my to cover with. You can judge from that we have had no child's play. FROM THE ELEVENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Manassas, July-27, 1901. John B. Ashe, Esq.

DEAR FATORE: I am sefe, sound, and well, but anxious and greatly fatigued.— We are just off from another long march from Winchester. The last seven or eight miles of the march were made in a "long trot" or "double quick," because of the fight jost on ahead, and it was most overpowering and prostrating. The heat and dust were excessive, and I was compelled on the battle ground to drink water red with blood or die of thirst. with blood or die of thirst. I am grieved to have to inform you that

we did not arrive in time to be in the main tight. We got to Manassas from Winchester at exactly the same time that Davis did from Richmond; and our brigade was among the troops headed by him and merched to the field to reinforce Reauregard and finish the fight: but when we got there, at sunset, not a gun was to be heard and not a Yankee, save dead or wounded Their toss was very severe, and far exceeds ours. They fled like dogs, in the greatest confusion. It was a glorious but bloody triumph for the South.

We are now encamped on the site of the bioody battle field, among the carcasses of dead horses, killed in the fight, and the mutilated corpses of hendreds of our slengthered foemen. We have been burying them for two days, and still the tield is thickly strewn with bedies. The stench is most awful, and is certain, I think, to breed a postilence over this part of the country.

Thank God, we leave here to-morrow We will then take up our line of murch towards Alexandria, where another bloody battle is expected. It is now generally believed here that

Davis has determined Southern bayonets shall glisten round the walts of the Fedcral city in ten days. I hope it may be true. Your affectionate son,
J. J. ASHE,

Four Prezes Captured - luspector-General of Hospitals Appointed.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1—An extra of the Rateign Standard says: "A navel battle oc-cur red on Sunday, the 21st of July, at Oregon linet, on the coast of North Carolina, between the Confederate steamer Beaufort and a large Federal steamer (reme un-known) The enemy's vessel was struck three times, when she retreated.

NORPOLK, July 31 .- The privateer Gor don, of Charleston, on Sunday last captured and carried into Hatteras Inlet, the brig McGilley, of Bangor, Me., with a cargo of molasses. Also, the schr. Protection, trons Cuba, bound to Philadelphia with a cargo of fruit.
The privateer Mariner has captured an-

other schooner with fruit. The privateer York has captured the brig P. S. Martin, of Bostou, with a cargo of machinery.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1.—Dr. R. W. Gibbs, of South Cerolina, has been appointed In-spector General of Hospitals for Virginia.

"BLAIRISM" TO BE EXPLAINED .- On the "BLAIRISM" TO BE EXPLAIRED.—On the sist day of May last, a young friend of Frank Blair, a Mr. Farrar, was the heater of an order to Gen. Harney, removing him from the command of the Western Department of the U. S. A., and giving him indefinite leave of absence. This order was dated May the 16th, and between the date and delivery many important orders, but and delivery many important orders had been given by the War Department at Washington, and executed by Gen Harney. In the envelope containing this singular order of removal was a letter of Montgom-ery Blair to Simon Cameron, demanding the removal of Harney in the most pre-

emptory language.

How happened this letter in the envelope? Where was the order from the 15th to the 31st of May? Could it be possible that the Secretary of War placed the order in the hands of the Blair family, to the post when they might choose?—[St

be used when they might choose?-[St Louis Republican. ANOTHER MURDER BY FEDERAL TROOPS. Home Guards, under Lieut. Col. White arrested Mr. Leightner, of Lexington, on arrested Mr. Leightner, of Lexington, on the 29th, and shot him. The circumstances were as follows: Mr. Leightner's family had been sick, and he had left his home in Lexington for a physician, when he was taken by the Guards to fithe steamen "White Cloud" in the Federal service at that place. Mr. Leighner remoustrated, and stated the condition of his family. He was ordered to shut his mouth, and after some further words was shot. Mr. L. Is one of the most prominent men in Lexington, and his death has caused great mourning and ludignation.

[St. Louis Missourian.

A NOTE FOR WARD BEECHER & CO .- A free negro girl, named Amelia Stone, twen-ty-four years of age, born in Geneva, State of New York, has instituted a suit in the Sixth District Court of this city, through her counsel, Col. Leraley, in order to chauge her status from a tree woman to s slave. The reason assigned by her for this step, which many other free negroes have taken, is, that she prefers the liberty, security and protection of slavery here, to the degrelation of free niggers om among the Abolitionists at the North, with whom she would be obliged to dwell, and in preference to which she has sought the "chains" of slavery. Amelia has selected Recorder Adams, of the Fourth District for her master .- [N. O. Recorder.

under a kind Providence, attain before they wreathe their brows with the laurels so nobly won near Mauassas ou Thursday, the 18th, and Sunday, 21st July.

CROPS IN HARRIUSON COUNTY, TEXAS.—
The Marshail Republican, of the 20th says:
Within the last week, abundant rains have fallen throughout the county. The coru crop is now made. It will be the largest realized in ten years. Cotton looks luxuriant.

HANASSAS "—The Rev. L. A. Ware, of Richmond, Va., in a portion of his prayer opening the proceedings of the Confederate Congress on the 25th, referring to the thanks ascribed to God for our late great vectory, besonght that he would so impress the hearts of his people with a sense of "Manassas" should always remind them of its serlptural signification, which was, "God hath made us to forget all our troubles."

### Alver Antslitence.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING.......... AI GU-T S BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. For Particulars see Steam loat Advertisements.

MARONIC GLM, Crifrey, Evarsville. ARRITALS, August 5

Superior, Cin; Commercial, Henders DEPARTURES. Superlor, Cin: Commercial, Henderson Hotts Giffences, Owellsb

THE RIVER was rising vesterday with fully four test water in the const by the mark. The weather was very warm in the morating, but cloudy, with rain in the At Clncinnati, yesterday, the river wa rising, making a good chanuel all the was

Along the lower Obio the channel her very much improved, with tive to six feet water reported on the shoalest bars. That is enough to feet out the Liucoln gun beats. The Meraphis Appeal of Saturday has the following river items, including the errival of a freet of down the river boats, from

up the river:

"The river was still rising yesterley at a rapid rate, and things at the river were very brisk for the tirnes. The weather was very warn, and neither clouds or broeves intercepted or relieved the sun's bright rays. The strivals at our wharf yesterday included John Striouds, Mohawk, New Fails City, Ed. Howard and Grangras, from up the river the Kentucky from Columbus. the river; the Kentucky from Columbus with a good trlp, consisting of wheat, corn, tobacco, etc., and 500 barrels of floor; H. B. Mears, from Vicksburg with 20 bales of retion, 1.613 sacks of coin, and a quantity of beef cattie, bides, etc.; the admiral from

White river with a good trip.

"The rince of Wales left for New Osleans yesterday, with 1,400 sack of bran, 1,200 sacks of wheat, 250 byls and 180 sacks. f flour, and a quantity of other freight. Colu, is the regular of Carrier of Captain Cobb, is the regular accommodation pack-et this afternoon for Leavenworth, Troy and all way laudings. She starts at three, o'cleck from the Portland where, and will take treigh and passengers to all way

The gun boats go! steam up wester lay, and may have shored off down the

The steamer Tric will leave to day, Jug. 6th, 18-1, at 2 o'clock tor Mad.son, Carrolton and Kentucky river.

#### RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

Embracing only the Leading Articles Import, CINCINIATI— Per steamer Superior—50 bbls sugar; if W Cood—62 bbls whisky, 15 kbls alcohol, Wether & Co—30 bbls whisky, Eilling & Dreisbach—50 bbls whisky, Montgonery & 45co—50 bbls whisky, Ward & Cary—100 bbls salt, Robinson—150 bags coffee, Newromb & Bro—20 bags coffee, Newromb & Bro—20 bags coffee, Newromb & Bro—20 bbls whisky, John Suyder & co—23 bigs iron, Bridgeford—22 bbls whisky, Doern & Hughes—88 bags coffen year Nock, Wicks & Co—10 carks bacon,50 bales bags, 22 packages butter, 4 bhds tobacco, 9 packages merchablise, consignees—
HENDERSON—Per steamer conserval—

9 peckeges merchandise, consignees—
HENDERSON - Per steamer commercial—
14 bbletpples, 40 bbls flour, mailboat—26 packages merchandise, Castleman Marreli & Co-1 box, peltries, Fielding & Transon—36 packages merchandise, Carter—46 bags wheat, Brandeis & Crawford—2 targaulius, Mearhead & Co-2 do, Lewiu—10 bbls whisky, A Craig—28 packages merchandise, Reduam—12 hids tobacco, NA 8 railroad—2 hids tobacco, Glover & Co-26 hids tobacco, Sprutt, Boarn & co-27 hids tobacco, Warren—10 hids tobacco, Buckles—12 packages merchandise, consignees—4 boxes of stry goods, Reamer—1 hids tobacco, Lanc & Bertlett—
EVANSWILLE—Parategrape Malia (19)——

EVANSVILLE—Per steamer Heity Gilmore
—I hhd lobacco Glover & Co-4 hhds fobacco,
9th-st boose—I hhds lobacco, Pickett warelones
—529 bags wheat, Brandeis & Crawford—155
bags wheat, mailboat—El boxes dried fruit, 1
do, N. S. Glore & Co-1 bbls flour, 2 half bbls
do, P Smith—

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR .- Justice Be reck, an old citizen of Lafayette township in this county, was shot at Mooresville yes terday evening by a man named Joseph Cherlez. We believe the parties had not been ou good terms for some time, and yesterday Bereck went to the residence of Chercz while under the influence of liquor. Some say Berock took a gun and knife with him to kill Cherlez, and others deny this statement. Charlez took down his cun and discharged It, the contents (two slugs) entering the right breast of Berock, and passing clear through him. Berock died in a short time afterward.—[New Albany Ledger.

### Steamboats.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN DERSON.

[IN PLACE OF STAR GREV EAGLE,] The splendid new U. S. Mail steamer Lindlen, Capt. Andrews, will inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. positively from Forland white?

For freight or passage, having superior accommodions apply on board or to T. M. FRWIN. Agent.

No. 37 Wall street.

The light-draught passenger packet 118 like. Andrese master, will have as above on Wednesday, the light or passage apply on board or to accomply on board or to MORHEAD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR U. S MAIL PACKET FOR OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE. The splendid passenger steamer MA-ONIC GEM. Caffrey master, and way landbased every Wednesday and Saturday at 40 cit. P. M. from Portland wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to B. J. OAFFREY. Agent, 1925

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs. master, Will leave as above at 1 o'clock lyodti

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST. THE splendit passon.
FIRE STANDING AND THE START.
THE splendit passon.
FOR THE STANDING AND TELE STANDING AND THE STANDING AND TELE STANDING AND STA

MOTICE. THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2. The state in thorough running order, are now ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Falls, at the most reasonable rates. Belog in charge of experienced boatmen, they will be shie to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to emease their services. All orders left at the citating store of Pen. Durett, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention. Deirek, corner of Fourth and Water streets, with need with prompt attendion. PINK VARBLE, Captain, P.S. All towing done attherisk of owners, side day THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Office of the Adams Express Co.,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1841.

#### EXPRESS DESPATCHES

NASHVILLE, MEMPIHS, AND NEW OIL-LEANS, AT 9 A. M.

.....AT 7 A. M. LEBANON ..... BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN,

S. A. JONES, Agent.

, W. PITKIN .... WM, L. P. WIARD .... BENJ. F. AVENY. PITKIN, WIARD & CO., SOUTHWESTERN Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,

311 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. TURNIP SEED.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Purple or Red Top, Lage white Globe, Large White Worfolk, Purple Top Ruta Baya, and Winter Turnio- all growth of 1861. FIFKIN, WIARD & CO. CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSES. PITKIN, WIARD & CO. For sale by

WHEAT FAN. FESHE celebrated Climax Fan-Chaffer and Sep-

### Antest bu Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispotches.

MISSOURI MATTERS:

The Bogus Governor's Proc-

lamation.

SAFETY COMMITTEES

### MORE SKIRMISHING Northern Officers Coing Home.

McClellan and the Press Rebellion in the Federal Camp.

Attack on Fairfax Expected.

### THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE IMPORTANT CONGRESSION-

From Jefferson City.

Surrenson Care, Aug. 5.—Governor Camble has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, the principal features of which are as follows:

AL PROCEEDINGS.

of which are as follows:

"I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin upon all persons of suitable age to enroli themselves in military organizations that they may take part in the defense of the "All citizens who are embodied under

the act of the last session of the General Assembly, popularly called the Melitary Law, are notified that the law has been abrogated, the troops disbanded, the com-missions issued under it, as well as the commissions under the act of the same session for the appointment of a Major-General, have been annulled, and all sol-diers and officers are enjoined to cease action in a military capacity.
"If those citizens, at the call of the late

Governor have taken up arms, choose to return voluntarily to their homes, in the peaceful pursuit of their occupations, they will find in the present Executive, a deter-mination to allord them all the security in his power, and there is no doubt enterthe power, and there is no door the trained that they will be unmolested. The officers and other troops belonging to the Confederate States, who have invaded Missouri, are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri, that they will of the people of Missouri, that they should continue apon the soil of the State and that their continuence in Missouri will be considered as an act of war upon our State, the horrors of war which Mis-souri desires to avoid. They are, therefore,

notified to depart at once from the State, (Signed.) HAMILTON R. (AMBLE." Since the Governor's proclamation was written the following dispatch has been received:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1861. To his Excellency H. R. Gamble, Governor of In reply to your message addressed to the President, I am directed to say that il, by a

proclamation, you promise security to persons in arms who voluntarily return to their allegiance and become peaceable and loyal, this Government will cause the promise to be respected.

Signed, SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

#### From Mexico, Mo.

Mexico, Mo., Aug. 3.—By to-morrow night or next morning the county scats of Warren, Montgomery, Lincoln, Calloway, Andraine, Pike, Ralle, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Macon, Shelby, Marion, Lewis, Knox, Lynn, Scotland, Clarke, Livingston counties, by a simultaneous movement, will be occupied by strong bodies of U.S. forces, the commanding efficers of whom will appoint a committee of public safety from sinong the most responsible cliticals of the country, whose duty it shall be to

preserve the peace in their respective sec tions. Each committee shall consist of not Each committee shall consist of not more than five persons, and when-ever it can consistently be done, the proper county officers shall be selected as members. No one thus ap-pointed shall be permitted to decline, nor -hall fail to perform his duties, under such penalties as the commanding General shall aftir.

These committees are changed according to general orders issued by General Pope, with the duty of maintaining peace and order in their respective counties, and shall have power to call out all citizens of the county to assemble at such time and piaces and in a county to assemble at such time and piaces. county to assemble at such time and places and in such numbers as may be necessary to secure these objects. Any one who shall refuse to obey such ead will be turned over to the neilitary authorities. If the people of the counties respectively are not able or willing to enforce the peace among themselves and to prevent the organizing of companies to make war upon the United States, the military force with perform the service, but the expenses must be paid by the county lu which such ser-

vice is necessary.

To secure their prompt payment a levy of a sufficient amount of property or on money will be at once made and collected by the officers in command. Upon the rail of a nujority of the committee of public safety in each county, troops will be sent. to keep the peace, but as such expeditions are for the benefit of the people concerned, who have, in nearly every case the power to discharge the service themselves. The troops thus sent will be quartered upon them and sub-sisted and transported by the county in the manner above specified during the whole period it way be necessary for them to temain. If, in consequence of disturbances not reported by the committee, the General commanding finds it ne-cessary to send a force into a county to re-store order, they will be in like manner billeted upon the county, unless the com-binations against the peace are too power-tui to be resisted, or the parties engaged in it were organized in other counties and brought on the disturbance by actual in-

vasloo. It is not believed that the first case can occur in any country of northern Missouri, and in the second, the forces will be marched into the country or counties where the maranding parties were organized or whence they made the invasion, and will, in like monter, be quartered upon them. Where the peace and good order are preserved, the troops will not be required. Where they are disturbed, they will be restored at the expense of the they will be restored at the expense of the county. To preserve the peace is the dary of all good cit zens, and as all will alike suffer from the breach of it, men of every shade of political opinion can act conductly together in the discharge of a duty as full of leterest to one as to another. All persons who have heretofore been led away to take up arms against the United States are notified that by returning and laying down their arms at the nearest military post, and by performing their duty hereafter as peaceable and law abiding citizens, they will not be and has abiding citizens, they will not be molested by the tallitary forces, nor, so far as the General communding can induce the matter, will they be subjected to punishment, unless they have committed murder or some other aggravated offense.

### From Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, MD., August 5.—This morning a detachment of the New York Twenty-eighth Regiment surprised a squad of Rebei cavalry at a house opposite the Point of Rocks, and killed three, wounded five, and took seven prisoners. They also

eaptured the horses and re-crossed the river without loss.

It is reported that a considerable body of Rebel cavalry occupies Martinsburg.

There is no dauger of an attack here.

From Boston.

From Boston.

Boston, August 5.—Brigadicr General Pierce publishes a statement regarding the Great Bothel fight. He asserts that he actal ABD & CO.

RESSER, ARD & CO.

RESSER, ARD & CO.

Resser, Ard Septial Septial

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

XXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION

Monday's Proceedings Continued. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. Mr. FOSTER moved to take up the ted the appointment of Brigadier General, or acted in any way as a Brigadier-General. If the Kansas Brigade, after it was formed, should signify a desire to have him lead them, he should feel it his duty to lead them, and when he did accept any such ap-pointment, then he would inform the Sen-

te, and resign his seat.

After further discussion, the Senate reused 10 proceed to the consideration of

the report.

The annualment to the bill to increase the pay of volunteers to four dollars per mount instead of two dollars, was carried Yeas 18, mays 17.

Mr. WillSON moved to amend by ad-

ding the bili approving and legalizing the military proclamation of the President. Mr. BRECKINIDGE said that this amendment looked a little like the joint reselution approving the acts of the Presi-dent, &c. He thought, however, in this amendment, there were some onlisings which looked like leaving the other resolu-

then alone.
Mr. WILSON said that there was an mission, but that he intended to call up the joint resolution. The amendment was agreed to and the

bill passed.
After an executive session the Senate

#### HOUSE.

Mr. MAY introduced a presiable with a resolution that the Republican party, having achieved success on a sectional and social issue, is responsible for our present national misfortnes; that the uncompro-mising spirit of that party has prevented a compromise when the same was practicable; that it is impossible, by force of arms, to subjugate seceded States which are united to a man in defense of sacred rights against the most cruvi and mercife ges, &c. It becomes the duty of Congress to procure an armistice, to procure peace, and direct a compromise so as to preserve the Urion, if possible; that if this cannot be done, to provide for the peaceful separa-tion of those States which have secreted, and of others which may hereafter secede

Objections were made to the reception of he resolution. Mr. MAY moved the suspension of the rules that the resolution might be received. The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. KELLDGG, of illinois, asked and obtained leave to report from the Judiciar obtained leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill fixing the number of the incubers of the House of Representatives after 1803 at 230, to be apportioned among the several States, in accordance whu the act of 1830. The bill passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy, striking out the word "marine," and the bill was passed.

The Senate's joint resolution authorizing

an experiment with James' rided caused projectlies was passed. The House took up the Senate bill, adding five dollars per month to the pay of uon-commissioned officers, musicinus, vo unteers, marines, scamen and ordinary sea debts contracted under the proclamation of the President after March 4th, 1861, res

anted by the previously expressed will of Mr. STEVENS remarked that the expen-The Senate bill to increase the Engineer Corps, with an ameudinent providing for two additional Inspector Generals for the

peeting the army and navy, regarding them of the same effect as if they had been war-

Mr. POliTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Sonate bill providing for holding district and circuit courts of the United States during the temporary Ar. LOVEJOY introduced a bill to repeal so much of the law as exempts a witness who testifles before an investigating committee from prosecution in a court of

Mr. WICLIFFE said that he would vote or it, as under that clause the contractors and the company and the State that stole the Indian bonds got clear. Without disposing of the bill the House

#### adjourned. From Washington. (Special to the N. Y. Post.)

Washington, Aug. 5th.—A dispatch rom Richmond states that Col. Corcoran old his captors in that city that he went nto this business with his whole soul, and e would not accept a parole if it were of ered him.
There is a great scarcity of ice here,

sunted by the danger of navigation to ves-els on the Potomac.

The representatives of the press here eld a consultation with Gen. McClellan .-At his suggestion a committee was ap-

States the following requests:

1st. That all editors be requested to re-frain from publishing news of any descrip-tion from any polut, and on any matter that might give ald and comfort to the enemy.

2. To signify to their correspondents

werywhere their approval of the foregoing and to comply with its spirit and letter. 3. The committee resolved to reques the g vernment to afford the press tacli-ties for obtaining innucliately all snitable information, particularly touching engagements. General McClellan gave his approval to

A bill which has passed both llouses provides for the punishment, with line and imprisonment, of any one who enlists a person, white or black, to aid the rebel-

lion, as well as those enlisted.

Abother bill deburs slave owners from claim to the recovery of slaves who are employed to aid the rebellion.

There was also a hill passed to my all volunteers mustered but the service for one to three years, or for the way found one to three years, or for the war, from that time without waiting until they reached the rendezvous.

The Rebels got only fifteen cannon beoughng to the United States at the late

The Rebels were thrown into alarm a few nights ago, fearing an immediate attack on Fairiax Court House. Strong parties of their cavairy are continually scenning the country on this side of Fairtax. Beauregard has made preparations to reinforce Fairfax, Centreville, and Victoria When necessary.

### From Kansas City.

Kansus City, Mo.—The steamer West Wind, with 460 of the 1st regiment of Nobraska volunteers and one Company of regulars, from Fort Leavenworth. Col. Thaver arrived at this place last evening. At 3 o'clock this morning they proceeded to Ldependence, arriving there at 6 A. M. After ranking a circuit of the city, the After making a circuit of the city, the num and formed a fine in front of the il where Col. Theyer and Papt. Sully rode to the juler, demanding the immediate lease of four Union men said to be im-distinct there, and who were to be exc mied as Government spies. This after noon at 3 o'clock the prisonars were quick-ly liberated and will be taken to Fort Lea-venworth. The troops returned this afternoon and are now on their way up the river.
Col. Thayer says he saw nothing like

rebellion at Independence, there being no organized body of Rebels in the neighbor hood, as was reported. Several of the most prominent Secessionists rushed to the fivery stables for conveyances, and ded upon the approach of the troops, while others proclaimed themselves strong Union men.

### From St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Ang. 5.—Yestermy was the bottest day of the season, the thermome-ter stood 105 deg. In the shade, at 3 P. M. Fifteen deaths from the effects of the heat

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRES MONROE, Aug. 4.-Col. Benet has sent in the resignation, but he still

enains at Newport News.

More order and discipance provalisation
the problition of latoxicating localization
If refer all packages sent to
inclouding to officers or privates are to

nurs found in them will be turned over the heasted.

General liviler has gone horse.

The S. R. Spaul ing will carry to Boston the cohorates Winans steam gun.

La Monnain has discovered that they are mounting two very large gans on Sewant's Paint, probably with the idea of annoying the shipping at 62d Point, if not the Fortress itself.

### From Bultimore.

BALLIMORE, Aug. 5.—Marylind Legislature—The committee to which was referred the inemerial of the Police Commissioners submitted a long report, saying that the course of the Gov. rument was arbitrary and unconstitutional.

The committee appeal to the whole projet to take werning and course to take

pie to take warning, and come to the res-ene of free institutions.

The resolution provides for sending copies thereof to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the Governors of the several States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures.

### TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 5-P. M. Cincinnati, Aggnet 5-P. M.

Plour very dull; receipts incre and bardly any demand—analicales of sup-rine at \$2 %, but holders ask \$2 50, and seem unwilling to take much less—at \$2 25 for superfine, and \$0.00 for extra a fair business could be done. Wheat is in better demand for export for choice samples of red and white, at 70 for the airmer and \$0.00 for the inter. Corn inactive—demand at 25—0ats 25% and dull. Whisky miraneed to 15% and in good demand. exces 250 bbls mess pock at \$14 50, and 70 hhds bacen 15 %, 6%, and 7% Lard in good demand at 7%. (25% for engar, 14% alfor conce and \$10.38 for molasses.

NEW YORK, August 5-P. M.

NEW YORK, August 5 -P. M. NEW YORK, August 5 - P. M.

Cotton—market still continues very firm with prices advanced \$42; sales 2,550 bales at 165. From middling uplands.

Flour—there is more business doing for export and home consumption; and may be quoted a shade firmer, sales 15,566 bols at \$4 10 to \$4 20 for superfine State, and \$4 2004 40% for extra do, \$4 00004 15 for superfine western and \$4 20004 50 for common to medium extra western.

and \$4 2054 50 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky-market continues a at a and unchear ged-sales 250 bbls at 155.

Grain—Wheat moderate supply off the and with a moderate demand for expect, market a triffe better; rates 5000 bash to of winter not western at \$1 lb; 2,500 bash to of winter not western at \$1 lb; 2,500 bash to five air \$1 225; 950 white \$2,500 bash to make I and unchear ed; sales at 40555; to the quiet and unchear ed; sales at 40555; to the quiet and unchear ed; sales at 40555; to measure active demand for, export and home onsumption;—sales 19,900 bashels at \$5,500 bashs to measure and such and the sales 508 bbls at \$15 758\$16 for measure and \$15.500 to prime.

Lard quiet and firm—sales at \$400.

Coffee very firm; sales 500 bass Rio at 155, 285 500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 115. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 115. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 115. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 115. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 115. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 115. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$1,000 mingo at 155. Rice drivers sales 250 tes at 55,500 bass \$

### New York Stock Market,

New York, Angust 5-P. M.

Second Board-Stocks dull and without much hange, though since the board better prices are been paid; have been paid;
Clevel, & Toledo 28), -Galen & Chicago 13;
Ill, Central Scrip 64 - Panama 107
eller 10 days Hudson 25;
Michign Central 42 - N. York Central 56;
Pacific Mail Co. 73 - Lacrosse Grants 11 Missouri Sixes, 30; - Virginia Sixes, 50;
Tencesse 68, 48, -N. Carolina 65, 63
L. S. 68 St; 1eg, So - U. S. 58 57, coup. 56

#### New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, August 5-1. M. The weekly bank statement shows the fol Decrease in Loans .....

1, (56.512 Money Market. CINCINNATI, A 150-1 5-P. M.

... \$ 500,791

## The money market is quiet. Exchange is mil at any premium, with tendency down-

l'oreiga Commercial. Per Anglo Saxon.

LIVERFORD, July 25, Cation—Sales of days \$1,000 bales, 33,000 to apeculators and exporters; market excited and prices '. @\, higher; market closed with an uppard tendency.

Bread-tuils—Richardson, Spence & Po., and Wakefield & Nash report dour 64. Whest is tending downward with adecline on inferior qualities; red 9@11, white 115/5/125 fd. Cornstandy, mixed 23@25 66, yellow 255 64@20 and waite 21. LIVERPONL, July 25.

walle 21.
Provisions—The same authorities quote heef quiet but strad;; pork flat and tearing downwards. Bacon declining, hard griet at 20.—Tellow steady at 442.49
Sagar steady and unchanged.

## LATEST.

By telegraph via Loudenderry. Livencoon, July 35.

Cotion brokers' circular reports; sales of the week 113,000 bales, of which 38,000 were to speculators, and 19,000 to exporters; market advanced 1, 2, and demand been very active throughout the week for all descriptions. The trade has been large. Buyers to-day took 18, 000 bales, of which 6,000 were to speculators and exporters. Stock in port estimated at 1. Livenroon, July 36 aid exporters. Stock in port e-timated

Fread-tuffe-Sales small; prices unchanged; pusiness dull and un-ettled. LONDON MARKETS. LONDON, July 15. Sugar tending down-yards. Cofee firmer. Advices from Manchester were unfavorable:

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Lones s, July 25-w. American Stock-Illinois Coural R. R. at discount; Erle shares 22@20; and dult and

LONDON, July 26.

## Consols closed to-day at \$0 \( \) (\$2.00 for money d \$0 \( \) (\$2.00 for account. \( \) (\$2.00 for money the batton in the Bank of England has in ascd \$2.112,600. Auction Sales.

BY C. C. SPENCER. SHOCERIES, SUMMER HATS, MACKEREL HA whole, '4, and if his land him large, fresh, and due), STEWARL'S EXTRA REGINED NEW YORK SIRUP, PLANTATION MOLASSES, VIR. GINIA AND KENTULKY TOBA OD. CIGARS, PRENCH BRANDY, CIDER VINLGAR, CASTILE, GERMAN, AND FANCY SDAP, WLASS-WARE, AND BOTTLED LIQUORS,

MIIS MORNINI (Tuesday), August 1th, at 10 I o'clack, at August 1th areas a servacet of the above 'croceties and Liqu'res to will be seed at the do not dealers and dense many is called A very desirable lot of Leadynn state is colled. A very desirable lot of Leadynn state is colled. A very desirable lot of Leadynn state is colled. A very desirable lot of Leadynn state is colled. A very desirable lot of Leadynn state is colled to be per apparate to ed out to day, and will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely. C. C. SI'KNERR, Terms cash.

AT AUCTION:

Auction Rooms opposite Louisville Matel. DRY BOODS, PARASOLS AND IMBUMLAS. GENTS BLACK AND PANCES ALINET PANTS, EXTRA SUPER TAPESTRY AND VELVER CAR.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

With an Involce of RRESH AND DESIRABLE ERST CLASS HALF WELT AND PUMP BROGANS MEN'S, BOYS', YHUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND BROGANT: LADGES SUPER CALF, MO-ROCCO, AND GOAT BOOTS: LADIES BLACK LASTING GAILERS and LACE BOOTS: GENTS: CONGRESS BOOTS AND OXFORD TIES;

AT AUCTION. To-MORROW MCRNING (Tresslay), August off, the control of the contr

#### AUCTION NOTICE: CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

On Market stress, between Second and Third No. 217, South side,

S. ROTHCHILD,